

FEED Situation



Table 1.--Corn: Acreage, supply, distribution and prices, 1970-75

Item	: :1970/71:	: :1971/72:	: :1972/73:	: :1973/74: :prel.:	: :1974/75: :est. 1/:	: :1975/76 :proj.:
<u>Acreage (Mil.)</u>						
Base or allotment	: 90.3	: 90.2	: 88.1	: 88.7	: ---	: ---
Set-aside	: 26.1	: 14.1	: 24.4	: 6.0	: 0	: 0
Planted	: 66.8	: 74.1	: 67.0	: 71.9	: 77.7	: 75.3
Harvested for grain	: 57.4	: 64.0	: 57.4	: 61.9	: 65.2	: 65.3
<u>Yield per acre (Bu.)</u>	: 72.4	: 88.1	: 97.1	: 91.2	: 71.3	: 88-98
				<u>Mil. Bu.</u>		
<u>Supply</u>						
Carryin (Oct. 1)	: 1,005	: 667	: 1,126	: 709	: 483	: 360
Production	: 4,152	: 5,641	: 5,573	: 5,647	: 4,651	: 5,746-6,399
Imports	: 4	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1
Total	: 5,161	: 6,309	: 6,700	: 6,357	: 5,135	: 6,107-6,760
<u>Disappearance</u>						
Feed	: 3,581	: 3,978	: 4,310	: 4,193	: 3,250	: 3,885-4,135
Food, Ind. and Seed	: 396	: 409	: 423	: 438	: 450	: 465
Total domestic	: 3,977	: 4,387	: 4,733	: 4,631	: 3,700	: 4,350-4,600
Exports	: 517	: 796	: 1,258	: 1,243	: 1,075	: 1,100-1,300
Total	: 4,494	: 5,183	: 5,991	: 5,874	: 4,775	: 5,450-5,900
<u>Carryout (Sept. 30)</u>						
Government 2/ "Free"	: 330 : 337	: 718 : 408	: *172 : 537	: 8 : 475		
Total	: 667	: 1,126	: 709	: 483	: 360	: 657-860
				<u>Dol. per bu.</u>		
<u>Season price and price support</u>						
Received by farmers 3/	: 1.33	: 1.08	: 1.57	: 2.55	: 2.95	
Chicago, No. 2 yellow	: 1.47	: 1.23	: 1.91	: 2.95	: 4/3.24	
Omaha, No. 2 yellow	: 1.39	: 1.23	: 1.80	: 2.79	: 4/3.13	
National av. loan rate	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.05	: 1.10	: 1.10
Support payment 5/	: .14	: .16	: 0	: 0	: 0	
Set-aside payments 6/	: 36.63	: 25.48	: 27.00	: 23.62	: 0	: 0

1/ Based on May 1975 indications. 2/ Under loan and owned by CCC on October 1, 1973; included grain committed for sale by CCC and still carried as part of total inventory; in earlier years included only grain not committed for sale. 3/ Excludes support payment. 4/ October-April average. 5/ Average earned on all corn produced. 6/ Earned by program participants. *Includes 81 million bushels committed for sale by CCC.

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SUMMARY

Highlighting the feed grain situation are sharply reduced feed disappearance in response to this season's smaller supplies and high prices last fall, some decline in prices since last fall, and a possibility of record 1975 production.

On March 1, farmers intended to plant 122½ million acres to feed grains, almost the same as the acreage planted last year. Prospective corn plantings totaled 75 million acres, 3% less than 1974 acreage; sorghum acreage of 19 million was up 6%; oat acreage of about 18 million was about the same as 1974 plantings but 1 million less than 1973; and barley acreage was 10 million, 12% more than 1974 plantings.

Planting intentions for feed grains on March 1 were down 1½ million acres from January 1. Corn and sorghum acreage intentions showed moderate declines, while barley and oat acreage showed some increases. These changes may reflect growers' concern about a cost-price squeeze. Declining prices may have encouraged some shifts from corn and

sorghum, which have comparatively high production costs, to barley, oats, and other lower cost crops.

Plantings in line with March 1 intentions under normal weather conditions would produce a total feed grain output in the range of 205 to 229 million tons, compared with 1974's poor crop of 165 million and the record high of 208 million in 1971. The corn crop likely would be between 5.7 and 6.4 billion bushels. Production at these levels could lead to grain prices well below 1974/75 and moderately lower than in 1973/74.

U.S. feed grain stocks on April 1 totaled 76 million (short) tons, down 26% from a year ago. Corn stocks of 2.2 billion bushels were down 23%, sorghum down a whopping 45%, barley off 38%, and oats down 25%.

In October 1974-March 1975, domestic feed grain use totaled 83 million short tons, a fifth less than a year earlier. A 21% cutback in feed use to about 75 million tons caused most of the drop. Exports in October-March totaled 22 million tons, 5% less than a year earlier.

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board
May 16, 1975

Feed prices have been high in relation to prices of livestock and poultry. Consequently, the domestic livestock and poultry industries have reduced their feeding operations in order to reduce losses. In 23 States there were 31% fewer cattle and calves on feed on April 1 than a year earlier. The December 1974-May 1975 pig crop may be down a fifth and producers were planning on April 1 to have 17% fewer sows farrow in June-August. In January-March, broiler output was 6% below a year earlier, and spring output was expected to be off nearly as much.

U.S. feed grain exports are expected to decline sharply during the remainder of 1974/75. With the European Community recently imposing daily variable levies on imported grains instead of prefixed

levies, French corn will be more competitive within the Community. Also, large supplies of Southern Hemisphere corn will be available to importers.

Mainly because of the falling feed demand prices received by farmers for feed grains have declined about 20% since the highs last fall. No. 2 yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$3.74 per bushel in October, but in early May was around \$2.80. If weather is favorable for the 1975 feed crops, prices between now and harvest likely will continue to ease downward but should be tempered by tight supplies and the possibility of some late pickup in feed demand. Should poor weather again hit the 1975 feed crops, prices would strengthen this summer and remain high during most of the 1975/76 season.

Table 2—White corn: acreage, yield and production

State	1973				1974				1975
	Acreage		Yield	Production	Acreage		Yield	Production	March 1 prospective plantings
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres
Indiana	43	41	75	3,075	40	37	63	2,331	46
Illinois	50	49	75	3,675	50	49	70	3,430	60
Iowa	23	22	95	2,090	15	13	75	975	20
Missouri	65	64	91	5,824	70	67	50	3,350	85
Kansas	60	59	85	5,015	47	45	47	2,115	40
Kentucky	125	120	79	9,480	130	124	85	10,540	135
Tennessee	101	90	72	6,480	91	81	61	4,941	93
Texas	50	45	96	4,320	45	43	90	3,870	45
Total 8 States ...	517	490	82	39,959	488	459	69	31,552	524
Ohio	4	3	70	210	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	17	16	81	1,296	---	---	---	---	---
Alabama					46	40	44	1,760	80
Georgia					125	112	54	6,048	130
Total 10 States ..					659	611	64	39,360	734



FEED SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR 1975/76

DOMESTIC

Intended Feed Grain Acreage About Equal to Last Year's

As of March 1, feed grain producers planned to seed 122½ million acres to feed grains, about the same as the acreage planted last year, but 1½ million below their January plans. Prospective corn plantings total 75 million acres, or 3% less than a year ago. Indicated sorghum acreage of 19 million is up 6% from 1974. Farmers intended to plant about 18 million acres of oats, about the same as last year, but 1 million less than in 1973. Indicated barley acreage was 10 million acres which would be 12% above a year earlier.

March 1 prospective plantings for corn were down about 2 million acres from the January 1 intentions

survey.¹ Sorghum acreage intentions also showed a moderate decline while barley and oat acreage intentions showed some increase. These acreage shifts may reflect farmers' reactions to the general decline in grain prices during January and February on the cost of inputs. Since corn and sorghum production involve comparatively high input costs per acre, declining product prices may have encouraged farmers to shift to barley, oats, and other crops with substantially less input requirements.

In the major corn producing States, the indicated drop in corn acreage from 1974 has been taken up to a large extent by increases in acreages of winter wheat, oats, barley, and hay. But acreage of soybeans, usually corn's chief competitor in the Corn Belt, is also expected to be down slightly from 1974 in that area. In the 5 leading sorghum producing States—Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri—sorghum, winter wheat, soybeans, and hay are probably replacing some of last year's corn and cotton acreage. The bulk of the increase in intended sorghum acreage is in Texas where plantings may be up 1 million acres. Due probably to softening soybean and sorghum prices, March 1 planting intentions for U.S. cotton were higher than in early January. Nevertheless, lower cotton prices appear to have prompted producers to reduce March 1 intended cotton acreage to the smallest level since 1967.

There is likely to be more double cropping this year in the Southern half of the United States with winter grain being followed by soybeans or sorghum. Last year's poor weather in the Corn Belt caused more corn than normal to be harvested for silage. This added to the potential winter wheat area and also the potential for a second crop of early summer planted soybeans or sorghum. The lengthy growing season required for corn limits its use in double cropping mainly to silage.

Weather Especially Important in 1975

After experiencing poor crop weather in 1974 and with carryover stocks of feed grains at the end of 1974/75 heading to minimal levels, weather conditions will be watched closely this season. The date of planting plays a significant role in

Feed grain prospective plantings with comparisons

Crop of—	Prospective		July 1 Forecast	Jan. 1 (following year)
	Jan. 1	March 1		
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
Corn				
1971	71.0	71.5	74.7	74.1
1972	71.2	68.5	66.8	66.8
1973	71.5	71.6	72.5	71.6
1974	78.8	78.8	77.7	77.7
1975	77.4	75.3		
Sorghum				
1971	20.2	20.2	20.7	21.3
1972	19.8	18.4	17.4	17.5
1973	19.1	17.5	19.5	19.3
1974	19.6	19.0	17.8	17.7
1975	19.4	18.8		
Oats				
1971	23.5	23.2	21.9	22.0
1972	21.1	21.0	20.5	20.3
1973	20.5	20.5	19.4	19.2
1974	19.0	18.9	18.3	18.1
1975	17.5	18.2		
Barley				
1971	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.1
1972	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.6
1973	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.3
1974	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1
1975	9.8	10.2		
Total Feed grains				
1971	125.8	125.8	128.5	128.5
1972	122.2	118.3	115.2	115.2
1973	121.6	120.6	122.8	121.4
1974	127.0	126.2	123.0	122.6
1975	124.1	122.5		

¹For a discussion of January 1 planting intentions see the February 1975 issue of *Feed Situation*, page 5.

Planted acreages			
Corn	1973	1974	Indicated 1975 ¹
	Million Acres	Million Acres	Million Acres
Corn	71.9	77.7	75.3
Sorghum	19.2	17.7	18.9
Oats	19.1	18.1	18.2
Barley	11.2	9.1	10.2
Total	121.4	122.6	122.6
Wheat			
Winter	43.2	52.4	55.5
Durum	3.0	4.1	4.3
Other Spring	12.8	14.7	13.4
Total	59.0	71.2	73.2
Soybeans	56.7	53.6	56.6
Upland Cotton	12.5	13.9	10.0
Hay ²	62.1	60.5	61.0
Total, grand	311.7	321.8	323.4

¹ Based on March 1, 1975 indications. ² Harvested acreage.

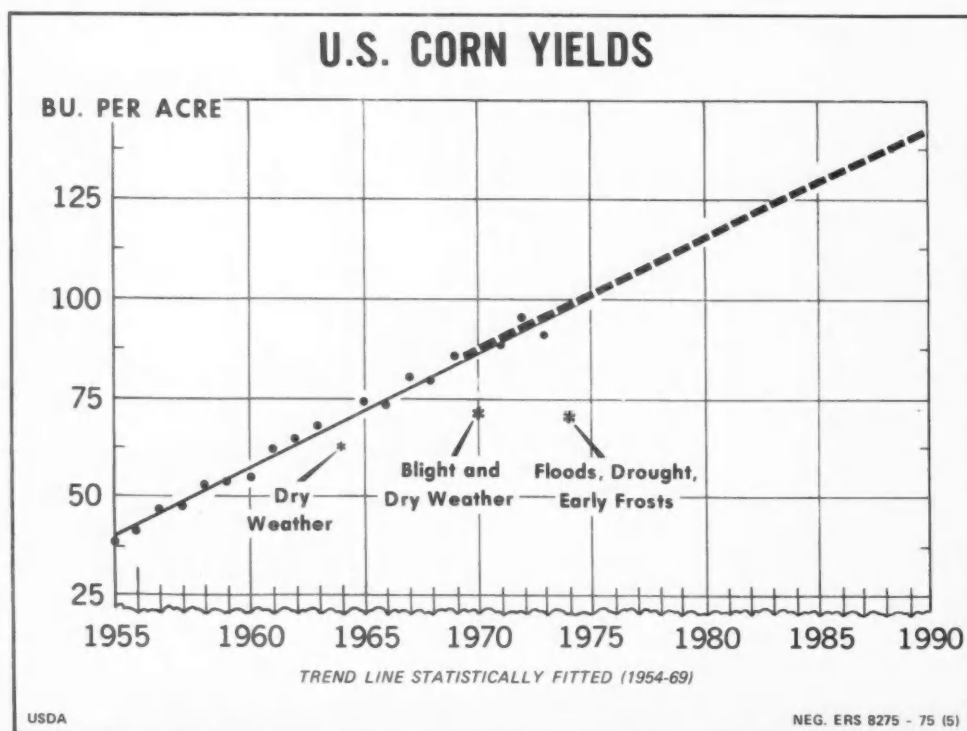
determining corn yields. Optimum planting dates, of course, vary by producing areas. A general guide is that corn yields are reducing about 1 bushel for each day the crop is planted after optimum planting dates,

which center around mid-May.² As of May 18 corn planting was 66% complete in the Corn Belt, compared with average progress of 58% and the quick early pace of 61% in 1974. Progress on spring fieldwork varied considerably by State this year. Wet fields delayed the start of spring fieldwork in Iowa to the latest since 1965. On the other hand, soil preparation and corn planting got off to a good start in Illinois and Indiana. About the only serious drought areas for corn production at the present time are pockets in South Dakota and Nebraska.

The average corn yield for 1975 is projected to fall within a range of 88 to 98 bushels per harvested acre—assuming normal planting, growing, and harvesting conditions. The present 2 million acre reduction in prospective plantings from that shown in the January 1 survey would tend to strengthen yield prospects, assuming that marginal corn acres were involved in the reduction. However, the delay in getting oat acreage planted may cause some shifting back to other feed crops, especially in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Higher prices for production inputs may tend to hold down yields in 1975. Although fertilizer supplies

²This and other weather factors are discussed in current issues of *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA, USDC and SRS, USDA.



have increased, mid-April prices paid by farmers for anhydrous ammonia averaged \$244 per ton, a third higher than a year earlier. Resistance to higher prices this season appears to have caused some inventory back-ups of fertilizer and prices may be lower than earlier in the year.

Although higher priced, seed corn supplies generally are adequate for the acreage indicated this year, but growers may find that the germination rate is slightly lower due to the poor quality of the 1974 harvest, and some preferred varieties may be in short supply.

The indicated yield range, together with the March 1 prospective corn plantings, would result in a crop ranging from 5.7 to a record large 6.4 billion bushels. Total feed grain output would be 25% to 40% higher than 1974's poor crop of 165 million tons. Production of this magnitude likely would lead to grain prices well below 1974/75 and moderately lower than in 1973/74.

Domestic Use Likely to be Higher; Rate Depends on Crop and Feeder Attitudes

It now appears that conditions for livestock and poultry feeding will improve if feed prices decline as the result of a bumper feed grain crop this year. Livestock and poultry producers would then be expected to step up placements of cattle on feed and breeding intentions of hogs and expansion of poultry this summer and fall.³ Producers also would have incentives to feed to heavier slaughter weights.

Demand indicators during January-March have only emphasized down-turns in the feeding industries. However, cattle feeders this spring may be stopping several months on inventory liquidation and could be thinking in terms of expansion. Placements of cattle and calves on feed in 7 major States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas) during March were up 20% from the very low level of a year earlier but placements in April were up only 3%. Unlike previous months, marketings in March and April did not exceed placements, and cattle on feed inventories have risen slightly from March 1 to May 1. Nevertheless, the total number on feed in these States on May 1 was down 33% from a year earlier. Recent developments along with the recent sharp increases in fed cattle prices suggest at least a possibility of a turn around in cattle feeding. Of course, the size of the 1975 feed grain harvest and the associated prices will be a major determinant of the rate of increase in feeding later this year. In looking back at our experience in 1974, the short crop and the accompanying unfavorable livestock-feed price ratios set the stage for a wave of cow and sow marketings and a switch from fed to nonfed cattle

marketings. The resulting reduction in feed demand in itself appears to explain a large part of the weakness in feed grain prices since the peaks last fall. Whether this wave has crested or not depends more than ever on weather and its impact on feed production. Thus, this spring and summer will be especially critical for livestock producers.

In the event of a 40% larger feed grain crop, we expect commercial feeders and grain/livestock producers to step up feeding markedly. Feed use could jump a fourth to 150 million tons (4.1 billion bushels of corn), a level exceeding only in 1972/73 and 1973/74. There are enough cattle and calves that could be placed on feed so feeder cattle prices likely will continue to run lower than fed cattle prices. Relationships of feed prices to product prices doubtless would stimulate larger pork and broiler output. Broiler producers in mid-May generally were in a better than breakeven position. If 1975 production reaches only the lower end of the expected range, feed use would still be expected to expand, but at a slower rate. Cattle feedlots would be slower to fill and a substantial portion of cattle would continue coming to market as grass fed. Also, there would be more incentive for grain producers with feeding operations to continue to sell grain into the market instead of feeding it.

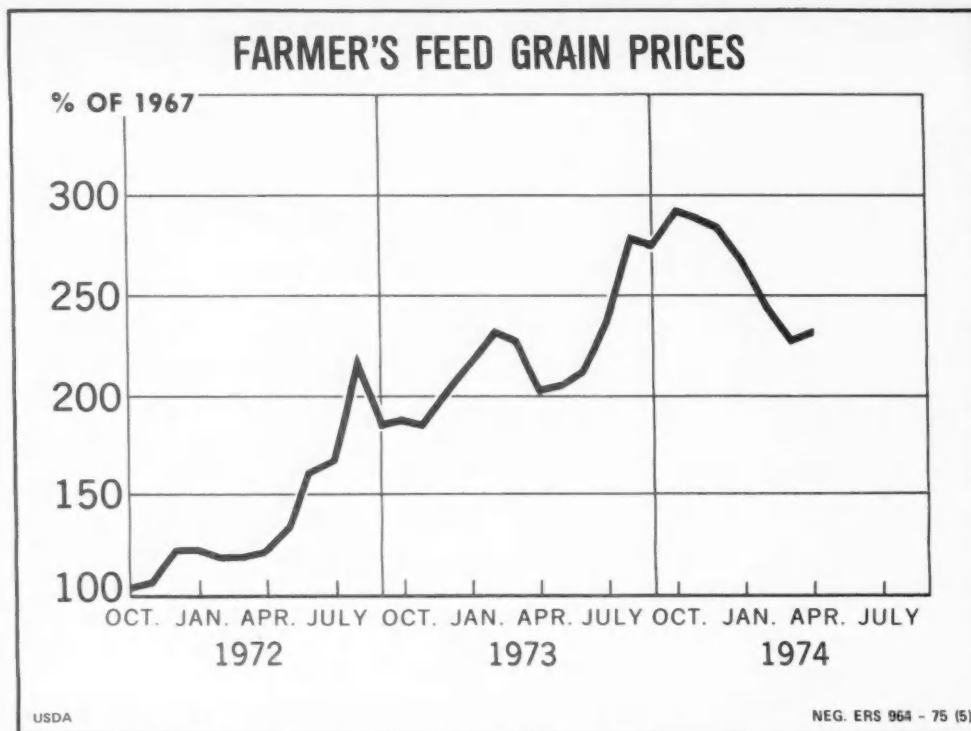
Possible Lag in Quarterly Feed Demand

Moving from 1974/75's sharp cutback in feed use into a year with a more normal level of feed grain production has important implications in regard to the quarterly pattern of feed usage. If weather cooperates and a good feed grain harvest is assured, cattle feeding and poultry production could respond fairly quickly to favorable livestock-feed price relationships this fall. Response in hog production, however, would be rather sluggish because of the sell-off of breeding stock which began last summer. The delay in expansion of hog numbers could cause an unusually large proportion of the domestic feed grain demand in 1975/76 to develop in January-March and later quarters. Normally, October-December is the heaviest feed quarter. In recent years the quarterly pattern of feed usage has varied considerably. For instance, since 1964/65 domestic feed use of corn in October-December has varied from 27% to 35% of the yearly total and January-March has varied from 23% to 29%. The relative weight of the various quarters in overall feed demand in 1975/76 is, of course, important to consider in anticipating feed grain usage and prices.

Stocks to Build; Prices Supported By Feed Demand

Should weather cooperate, it appears that there would likely be some buildup in stocks during the 1975/76 season. While this alone would tend to push prices downward, the projected pickup in feed

³For a more complete discussion of placement prospects, see *Livestock and Meat Situation*, April 1975 and *Poultry and Egg Situation*, March 1975.



demand arising from high product prices will temper any substantial drop in feed prices. This season's feed use drop of 35 million tons is evidence of the strong influence that the domestic demand component has on prices. Thus, it appears that if the feeding industry rebounds and export demand continues at recent strong levels, prices could hold up better than one might first suspect even with a bumper feed grain crop. Much will depend on feed usage.

More White Corn Acreage Planned

As of March 1, white corn producers in 10 leading States expected to plant 734,000 acres, 11% more than in 1974 (table 2). Last year's prospective acreage on March 1 was 578,000 in 8 States, but excessive rainfall at planting time and tight fertilizer supplies contributed to 16% fewer acres being planted in the surveyed States. Last year's white corn production in the 8 States totaled 32 million bushels, about a fifth below 1973 production. Yields averaged 68.7 bushels per acre, down 13 bushels from 1973. Adding production estimates from Alabama and Georgia raised the total for 10 States to 39 million bushels.

White corn prices have tailed off sharply since last fall. In May, No. 2 white at Kansas City was \$4.00 a bushel, \$1.70 below the average in October 1974. Part of the drop in price is due to reduced demand caused by consumer resistance to high product prices or to

processors shifting more to yellow corn. White cornmeal prices are high, hovering around \$16 per cwt. wholesale at New York since last November (table 21). Yellow corn meal was much lower than white averaging around \$9.50 per cwt. Prices of white corn may continue to drift downward in June-September, and likely average well below the \$4.47 per bushel during that period last year if crop prospects are reasonably good this summer.

Acreage for Hay up 1% in 1975

Cuttings from slightly over 61 million acres of hayland are expected to be harvested in 1975, a slight increase over 1974 acreage. Consistently high hay

Hay				
Year	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Season average price
	Million	Tons	Million tons	Dollars per ton
1969	59.7	2.11	126.0	24.70
1970	61.5	2.06	127.0	26.10
1971	61.4	2.10	129.1	28.10
1972	59.8	2.15	128.6	41.60
1973	62.1	2.17	134.8	50.60
1974 ¹	60.5	2.10	127.0	
1975	² 61.0	³ 2.20	³ 134.0	

¹ Preliminary. ² March prospective plantings. ³ Projected.

prices during the 1974/75 season and a record cattle inventory probably were leading factors encouraging growers to maintain or expand their hay output. Also, poor weather conditions in parts of the Corn Belt resulted in more corn harvested for silage than usual thus adding to the potential for hay seedings last fall. The average farm price for all hay in April at \$52.40 per ton was the second highest monthly price of record and was \$8 above a year earlier. Assuming average weather and some increase in yield, the total hay crop may be about 134 million tons in 1975. This level of production together with the 18.6-million-ton carryover on May 1 would provide a 1975/76 supply of around 152.6 million tons, about the same as 1974/75. If grain and protein feed prices ease as expected and the use of roughages is reduced some in beef cattle rations, hay prices should decline from the record high prices in 1974/75. However, the present record cattle herd will keep the demand for hay high in 1975/76. This together with the rather low May 1 hay stocks (27% less than a year earlier) should result in strong hay prices. There is strong worldwide demand for hay and top quality hay from the United States is being shipped to Japan and other countries.

WORLD OUTLOOK⁴

Growth in Feed and Imports Expected to Return to Trend

If weather and economic conditions are more normal in 1975/76 and world coarse grain production recovers from the setback this season, usage outside the United States is expected to resume a normal rate of growth of 15 million tons annually.

World coarse grain imports for 1975/76 are expected to increase about 7% to 72 million tons, based on early season crop prospects and feed requirements in importing countries.

USSR coarse grain imports for 1975/76 are projected to double to 5.0 million tons, mainly to meet requirements for continued expansion of livestock and poultry production. On April 1, inventories of

cattle and hogs in the USSR were up 3%, sheep and goats up 2%, and poultry up 6%.

Japan's 1975/76 coarse grain imports are projected at 13.5 million tons, up 7% from 1974/75 but somewhat below 1973/74. Western Europe's import demand for coarse grains in 1975/76 is projected up 6% from 1974/75 as feed use grows to a more normal 86.2 million tons.

For all other countries, imports are projected for the coming season at 21 million tons, about the same as 1974/75.

Competing Exports May Decline in 1975/76

Feed grain exports by principal competitors of the United States (Canada, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Thailand) are projected to be down to 17 million tons, compared with 20 million estimated for 1974/75. Small parcels from other sources may partially offset the decrease by these countries. Thailand expects record acreage with exports up by perhaps 300,000 tons. Canada and Australia each may have somewhat smaller barley acreage, but carryover stocks likely will be adequate to permit relatively large exports.

Larger U.S. Exports Expected in 1975/76

U.S. coarse grain exports are projected at 38 million metric tons for 1975/76 (July-June), 4 million tons above 1974/75. This would account for around half the projected world export level in 1975/76, the same as last season.

Outstanding export sales of U.S. feed grains as of April 20 show smaller new crop (1975/76) commitments than a year ago. Feed grain commitments for 1975/76 totaled 2.6 million metric tons, compared with outstanding sales a year ago of 4.0 million tons. Major differences are the absence of the PRC and substantially less sales in the unknown destination category for corn; fewer outstanding sorghum sales (mainly Japan); and more barley booked (EC).

If U.S. production prospects point to a large crop this summer, export bookings could lag behind the pace of heavy sales last summer when bad weather indicated a short corn crop. On the other hand, if the prospective corn crop is below requirements, a repeat of heavy bookings is likely during the summer.

⁴Contributed by William F. Hall, Grains Program Area, CED. Based primarily on *World Grain Situation: Outlook for 1975/76*, April 16, 1975, FG-675. Data in metric tons.

1974/75 SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

FEED GRAINS

Feed Use Pinched by High Prices Last Fall

U.S. feed grain (corn, sorghum, oats, and barley) supplies on April 1 totaled 76 million short tons, 26% less than on that date last year. With the starting supply down 21%, relatively heavy usage during October-March has further squeezed supplies available in April-September 1975. Domestic use during October-March 1974/75 totaled 83 million tons, down a fifth, while exports of 22 million tons were down only 5%.

Three factors seem to best explain the drop in domestic consumption of feed grains:

... The beginning supply of 188 million short tons was about a fifth less than a year earlier, and the smallest supply in 17 years. This led to record high prices at harvest last fall.

... Livestock and poultry feeding industries prior to last fall had already been through a period of high production costs (especially feed) in relation to prices of their products. When faced with small supplies and higher prices they began to accelerate cutbacks in feeding operations. Cattle on feed numbers in 23 States were down 21% last July, 25% on January 1 and 31% on April 1. Hog numbers were down 10% on December 1 and producers have indicated plans for a 20% cutback in 1975 sow farrowings; apparently high corn prices have encouraged producers to sell corn rather than market it through hogs. Dairy cattle numbers are holding firm, but feeding of grain concentrates per cow has been slipping after a recent uptrend. Poultry output, although not falling as much as previously expected, probably will be down 4% to 6% during October-September 1974/75.

... Feeding rates per animal also have dropped sharply. Cattle and hogs are being marketed at lighter weights which requires less feed. Feeder cattle are being placed on feed at heavier weights which also reduces both feeding time and requirements for grain concentrates.

Export Pace Heavy Since Last Fall

Foreign demand for U.S. feed grains has been surprisingly strong in spite of short supplies and high prices. Exports during October-April 1974/75 totaled 25 million short tons, down 8%. This pace averaged 3.6 million tons per month. If the 37-million-ton forecast is not exceeded, exports in May-September 1975 must drop to around 2½ million tons per month. This means that a substantial portion of the 15½ million tons of outstanding sales reported as of April 27 is expected to be cancelled or deferred until next season. Through May 5, the total export commitment (exports plus outstanding export sales) of corn

Selected livestock and poultry numbers

Class	Date	1973	1974	Change
		Million head	Million head	Percent
Hogs and pigs U.S. ...	June 1	60.0	59.4	-1
Cattle U.S.	July 1			
On feed		13.1	10.3	-21
Dairy cows		11.4	11.1	-2
Other cattle		116.4	116.9	+10
Total		130.9	138.3	+6
Hens and pullets (laying age)	July 1	283	278	-2
Broilers slaughtered under Federal inspection	July-Sept.	746	756	+1
Hens and pullets (laying age)	Oct. 1	291	277	-5
Broilers slaughtered under Federal inspection	Oct.-Dec.	715	651	-9
Hogs and pigs U.S. ...	Dec. 1	61.1	55.1	-10
		1974	1975	Change
		Million head	Million head	Percent
Cattle U.S.	Jan. 1			
On feed		13.6	10.2	-25
Dairy cows		11.3	11.2	-1
Other cattle		102.8	110.4	+7
Total		127.7	131.8	+3
Hens and pullets (laying age)	Jan. 1	295	282	-4
Broilers slaughtered under Federal inspection	Jan.-Mar.	1,956	1,833	-6
Hogs and pigs (14 States)	Mar. 1	48.5	40.3	-17
Cattle on feed (23 States)	Apr. 1	12,310	8,452	-31
Hens and pullets (laying age)	Apr. 1	292	277	-5
Broilers placed for marketing in	Apr.-June	813	768	-5

declined almost 6 million tons (209 million bushels) from the peak in early February.

The large volume of feed grain exports this season illustrates that the United States can keep its supplies open to the world market in spite of extremely tight domestic supplies at the cost of major adjustments in the livestock feeding industries. Also

some foreign buyers are often less sensitive than U.S. buyers to high prices of feed grains because of their governments' mitigating policies and programs.

Total disappearance of feed grains in 1974/75 is estimated at 173 million tons, exceeding the 1974 crop and further reducing the carryover this fall to a minimal 15 million tons.

Prices Drop From Fall Peak

Feed grain prices in 1974/75 were record high, but as predicted last summer and fall, they have not soared to astronomical heights. What the domestic commercial feeding industry could pay for feed was an effective price ceiling. In 1974/75 it's estimated that 104 million tons or 63% of the 1974 feed grain crop will be sold into the commercial market. Out of this total, 37 million tons or 36% of the crop is expected to be exported. This would indicate the strong influence on the market by foreign demand. However, domestic consumption is about four times greater than exports, so it can easily be the major demand influence on the market, as is the case this year.

Feed grain prices this year have dropped earlier and more than expected. Once the extent of the short supply was established and prices moved up sharply, weakening feed demand was the major factor contributing to the subsequent "bear" market. From now until harvest weather will dominate the market since 1975 production will be virtually the complete supply for 1975/76. Good weather for crops will tend to support continued easing of prices. Despite the fact that supplies of old grain are getting tighter, feeders will not want to carry large inventories of grain in view of expected price declines and will buy only for immediate needs. And on the other side, holders of grain may be more willing to sell instead of being faced with lower prices at harvest. In the meantime, large crops of winter wheat and barley available for the market in June and July could provide a little more light at the end of the long dark tunnel that the feeding industry has been passing through.

Will Feed Use Turn Around Before Season Ends?

With a big herd of beef cattle being held on grass rather than on feed, dairy cow numbers holding nearly level, and poultry numbers not dropping as much as predicted earlier, the U.S. feed market still remains potentially strong. Only the intentions of hog farmers to cut production 15-20% this year remains a major deterrent to increased feed demand in 1975/76. However, it appears the feeding industries will move back into the market as profit expectation improves. The feeding industry has experienced its own recession for about 18 months. This situation has differed from the past because it primarily has resulted from high feed costs. In past years, negative returns were usually generated by

low animal product prices, stemming from large supplies of livestock and products. Low and stable feed prices were generally the rule.

When the feeding industry returns to a period of heavier feeding, will the move be slow, moderate, or quick? The answer depends on the availability and price of grain and other feed ingredients for the upcoming season. A return of highly favorable feed/livestock price ratios such as those that prevailed in 1973 probably would trigger a return to grain feeding as rapidly as biologically possible. In commercial feeding operations, low cost feeder animals would also help to encourage expansion of livestock production. On the other side, only fair feed/livestock price ratios such as those depicted on page 14 may bring only a modest increase in feed demand.

The domestic feeding industry has become a "swinger" as evidenced by the events of recent years. It has the ability to gobble up unusually large quantities of grain as it did in 1971/72, 1972/73, and 1973/74. And, it also has the ability to contract usage as it did in 1970/71 and 1974/75.

WORLD REVIEW*

Southern Hemisphere Harvest Mixed

Argentina's 1975 corn and sorghum crops just harvested were hit by hot dry weather and are expected to be down about 15%. This will mean smaller exports during April-March 1975/76 (table 14). But for South Africa, beneficial rains in January and February resulted in a second consecutive bumper feed grain harvest. This year's production is estimated at 9.9 million metric tons, (390 million bushels) the second largest crop. Thus exports will continue to tax transportation and port (facilities rated at a capacity of 300,000 tons per month).

Exports of these countries may be especially competitive with U.S. feed grain exports this spring and summer.

Feed Adjustments Greatest in United States

The world feed grain situation in 1974/75 is tight but perhaps not to the extent expected earlier because of feeding adjustments. World coarse grain production is estimated at 562.5 million metric tons, 41.4 million tons below last year's level, but estimated 1974/75 world usage of 575 million tons is down only about 30 million tons, primarily because of U.S. adjustments.

*Contributed by William F. Hall, Grains Program Area, CED. Based primarily on *World Grain Situation: Outlook for 1975/76*, April 16, 1975, FG-6-75. Data in metric tons.

CORN

It appears that livestock feeding industries in most regions have been affected by the tight world supply and high prices to a lesser degree than in the United States or Japan. U.S. feed use in 1974/75 will be down 32.0 million tons (23%) while Japan's feed grain usage is expected to be off about 1 million tons (5%). On the other hand, feed grain usage in Western Europe is virtually unchanged and wheat feeding is expected to be 2 million tons. Also, grain feeding is expected to be up 2 million tons (2%) in the Soviet Union and about 4% in Eastern Europe.

Smaller Supply Limits World Trade and Stocks

Projected 1974/75 (July-June) world coarse grain imports at 67 million tons are down 18% from 1973/74, with Western Europe, the USSR, and Japan accounting for most of the reduction. Stocks are expected to dip again at the end of the 1974/75 season to 41 million tons down from 54 million a year earlier.⁵

World Prices Continue Decline

U.S. corn prices have moderated from the harvest peak last fall of \$4.21 to \$3.83 on May 6, 1975. This reflects sharply reduced feed demand in the United States and Japan, the slowdown in growth and feed demand in Western Europe, and possibly the weakness of the U.S. dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The drop in prices caused The European Community (EC) to reinstate import levies the first time since July 1974. Currently EC levies for corn are running near a dollar per bushel, compared with less than 10 cents a year ago. This reflects slightly lower CIF prices and higher EC threshold prices.

⁵ Stock data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. Accordingly this world stock level should not be construed as representing reserves at a fixed point in time.

Feed Use Continues Low

Heavy downward adjustments in domestic use of corn are continuing and are the main factors in bringing 1974/75 disappearance down in line with the smaller corn supply this year. In October-December 1974, domestic use of corn totaled 1,250 million bushels, a fifth less than a year earlier. In January-March, domestic use totaled 1,026 million bushels, again about a fifth below a year earlier.

In contrast, corn exports totaled 272 million bushels in October-December 1974, 15% less than a year earlier, but increased sharply to 379 million bushels in January-March, 12% more than a year earlier.

Total disappearance in October-March, the first half of the corn marketing year, was 2,927 million bushels, 16% less than in the first 6 months of 1973/74. Exports accounted for only 7 million bushels, or less than 2%, of the reduction of 569 million bushels in total disappearance in the first 6 months this year.

Reduced livestock and poultry feeding in the United States therefore accounted for virtually all of the reduction in corn disappearance in October-March. Domestic usage of corn for food, seed, and industry totaled 220 million bushels in October-March, 12 million more than a year earlier.

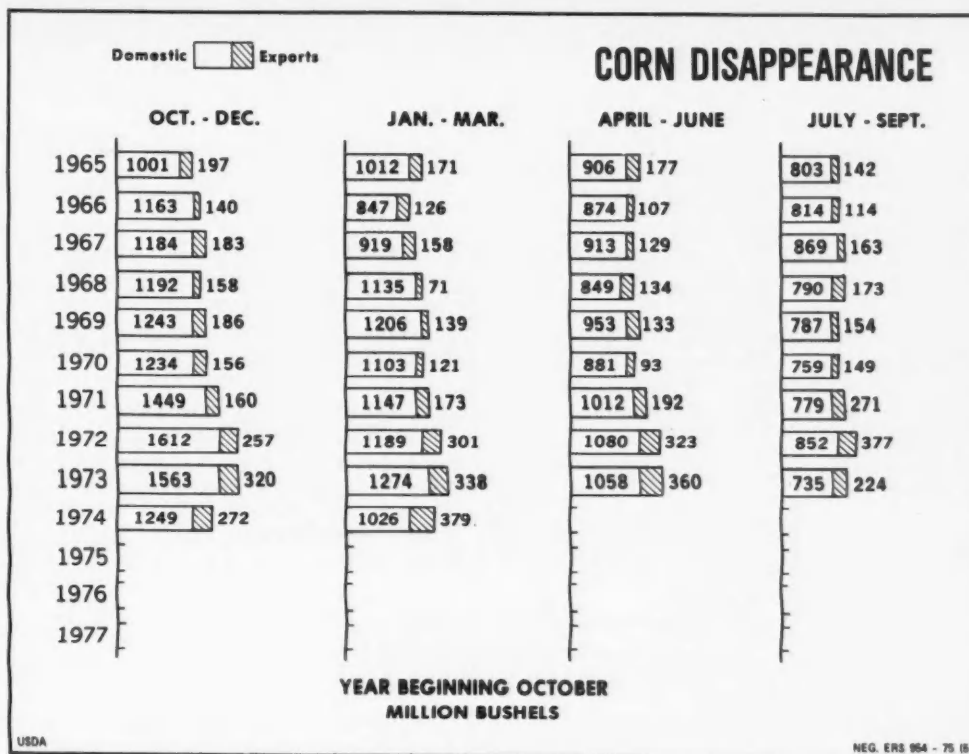
The reduction in domestic use of corn for feeding in 1974/75 results from high feed costs in relation to what livestock and poultry producers can get for their products. This has caused very sharp reductions in cattle feeding and hog production for well over a year, and more recently has caused reductions in poultry and egg production.

On April 1, there were 8.45 million cattle on feed in the 23 major feeding States, 31% fewer than a year earlier, and the lowest number for April 1 since 1963. However, because the cattle inventory is record large, beef production through the winter ran at near record levels. All of the increase in beef production was due

Rotterdam c.i.f. corn prices

Month/day	1973/74			1974/75		
	U.S. No. 3	Argentina Plate	EC Import Levy	U.S. No. 3	Argentina Plate	EC Import Levy
	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel
July 16	3.25	3.68	0.49	3.45	3.77	---
Aug. 20	3.98	4.17	---	4.00	4.27	---
Sept. 17	3.02	3.33	0.30	3.90	4.14	---
Oct. 15	3.06	3.53	0.35	4.21	4.41	---
Nov. 19	3.19	3.40	0.06	4.18	4.51	---
Dec. 17	3.45	3.66	---	4.05	4.34	---
Jan. 21	3.54	3.92	---	3.63	4.24	0.38
Feb. 18	3.61	3.97	---	3.48	3.96	0.53
Mar. 18	3.69	4.01	---	3.26	3.78	0.81
Apr. 22	3.24	3.63	0.06	3.15	3.85	0.99

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, *Foreign Agriculture*.



to slaughter of substantially more cows and other cattle and calves directly off grass or with limited grain feeding. Fed cattle are accounting for only about 60% of the slaughter total, down from about 70% in early 1974. The large volume of beef production has tended to hold down prices of all classes of slaughter cattle.

Hog farmers in the principal producing States have indicated that their spring pig crop (December 1974-May 1975) is down about 20% and that they intend to have 17% fewer sows farrow in June-August than a year earlier.

January-March broiler output was 6% below a year earlier, and early spring output will be down 4 to 6%.

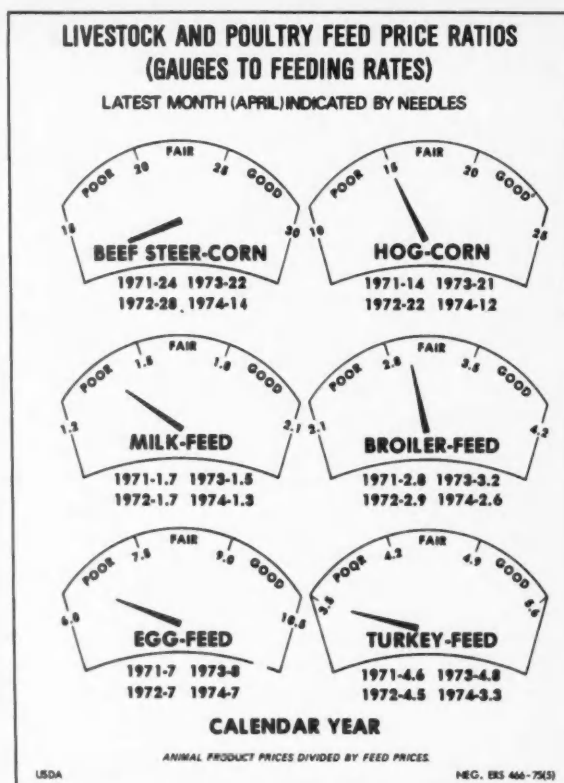
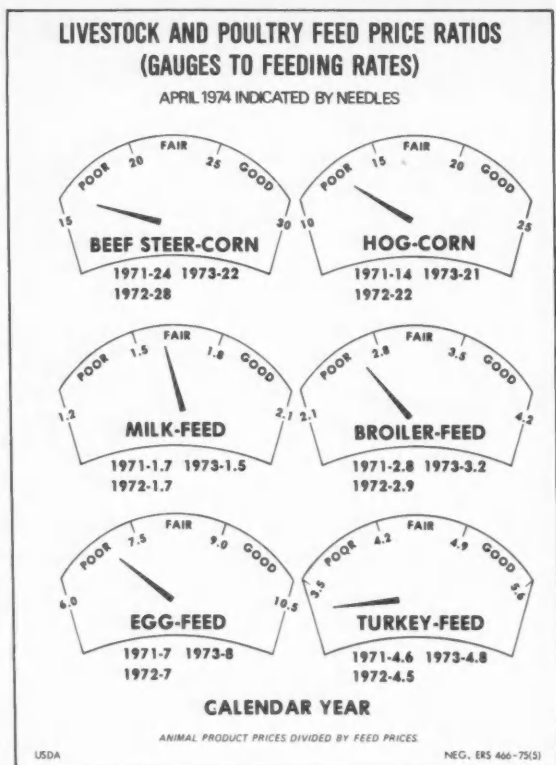
Prices Decline With Feed Use

As a result of the sharp reductions in feed use in the United States, corn prices have drifted down from the highs last fall. No. 2 yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$3.74 per bushel in October, but in March and April averaged around \$2.90, and in May \$2.80. Another bearish factor is a possible 1975 record corn crop. However, since corn prices were high early in the season, prices received by farmers are expected to average around \$3.00 per bushel for the marketing season, down from \$2.55 in 1973/74.

Feeding Conditions Improve

Even with the declines in corn prices since October, animal product-feed price ratios have been well below levels that usually encourage increases in product output. In mid-May the steer-corn price ratio (Omaha) was 17.5, compared with 28.6 in April-June 1972, at the end of the period when number of animals placed in feedlots was increasing (page 37). However, the steer-corn price ratio has improved some lately, due mostly to sharp increases in slaughter cattle prices. Strength in fed cattle prices likely will result in increases in placements on feed. But prices of feeder cattle, already up some, likely would rise also and this would tend to limit increases in placements. Placements during March in 7 major States were larger than the unusually low level in March 1974, but placements in April increased only 3%. However, significant increases in placements are not likely until the season progresses enough to provide a firmer basis for estimating the probable size of the 1975 corn crop and the prices associated with it.

The mid-May hog-corn price ratio (Omaha) was around 16.7, much improved over the 11.6 average of 1974. It probably is not yet high enough to generate much expansion in hog production. The ratio currently is the highest since 1973, when it averaged 20, and there was no expansion then.



For 1974/75, domestic use of corn is forecast at 3.7 billion bushels, 20% less than in 1973/74. Exports are forecast at 1,075 million bushels, down 14%. It is likely that exports will diminish during the remainder of 1974/75. Large supplies of corn for export are becoming available with the harvests in Southern Hemisphere countries. And the EC recently began to impose daily variable levies on imported grains instead of prefixed levies.

Carryover stocks on October 1 are forecast at 360 million bushels, smallest since 1948. This tight supply could result in some sharp price fluctuations between now and harvest if there should be substantial changes in domestic or foreign demand for corn or changes in developments in 1975 U.S. crop prospects.

Weather Reduces Crop Quality

The quality of the Nation's 1974 corn crop was lower than normal according to the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. For example, only 53% of the corn graded No. 3 or better, as compared with 61 to 73% during each of the past 4 years. The big difference in the grade distribution was that less of the crop graded No. 2 while more graded No. 5 and sample—the low end of the quality scale. As a rule-of-thumb, any time over 60% of the crop falls in the top 3

grades, the crop is considered to be of average to good quality for the country as a whole. The average test weight for 1974 corn was 54.1 pounds per bushel, slightly less than the 55.4 pounds of a year earlier. Some samples contained extremely low test weights which pulled the average down. Overall moisture content was nearly 1% higher than in 1973. The survey of market receipts includes major production areas but excludes the corn fed on farms where grown.

Corn: Grades as a percent of market inspections¹

Grade	Crop of—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
U.S. No. 1	3	5	3	2	3
U.S. No. 2	36	35	29	32	23
U.S. No. 3	28	33	29	30	27
U.S. No. 4	18	16	17	22	22
U.S. No. 5	10	6	15	9	14
U.S. Sample	5	5	7	5	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Inspections made two months during and following harvest at major markets in producing areas.

Source: Grain Crop Quality 1974 and earlier issues, AMS, USDA.

SORGHUM

Feeding Plummets In January-March

Sorghum domestic use in January-March totaled 109 million bushels, 45% less than in that quarter a year earlier. This was the smallest quarterly volume fed since 1960 prior to the rapid expansion of cattle feedlots and subsequent rise in feed demand in the Southwest. It also was the biggest year-to-year quarterly drop since 1970. Moreover, the January-March 1975 consumption followed an October-December drop of 14%, whereas in the 1969/70 season the decline followed an October-December increase of 40%.

Domestic feed use so far this season is down around a fourth and pretty much in line with reduced cattle feeding in those States that typically produce and feed the bulk of the Nation's sorghum. Although wheat-feed grain price relationships indicated wheat was not competitive for feeding, a significant volume of wheat apparently found its way into the feed trough last winter.

While last winter's temperatures were relatively mild, there was considerable snow cover, particularly in March, which perhaps prevented grazing and necessitated more grain feeding outside of feedlots.

The availability of forages and dry roughages this spring and summer may mean less grain for cattle and more grain available for other classes of livestock and poultry that must have more or less fixed concentrate rations. With April 1 sorghum supplies of 209 million bushels the smallest in 18 years, fewer cattle on feed and more use of roughages, new crop wheat, barley, and oats available, a further decline of around 35% in sorghum feeding is expected during April-September 1975.

Export Demand Strong

Sorghum exports during October-March 1974/75 amounted to 109 million bushels, 11% below the pace of a year earlier. Exports for the entire season are forecast at 200 million bushels, 15% below last year's movement. Considering the 31% smaller starting supply, this volume illustrates the strong foreign demand for U.S. sorghum. In addition, sorghum prices have been especially high compared with corn, averaging 95% of corn at Gulf ports since last October. The bulk of this year's sorghum exports is going to Japan (47 million bushels), Mexico (15 million), Israel (13 million), and Venezuela (10 million).

According to USDA inspections for export, around 11 million bushels of sorghum were exported during April. Undelivered export sales for May-September (including unknown destinations) totaled 89 million bushels. Consequently, if the season estimate is not to be exceeded, some of the sorghum export commitment must be cancelled or carried over into the 1975/76 season. Last year in May-September exports totaled

90 million bushels, about 15 million more than the volume booked for export during that period.

Weak Domestic Demand Influences Prices

Weak domestic feed demand has apparently overridden the extremely tight supplies, contributing to a dramatic decline in the market since last fall. Sorghum is no exception having dropped from \$6.32 per cwt. at Kansas City last October to (\$4.75) in mid-May. If feed crop prospects are favorable this summer, some further decline in sorghum prices is likely. Also, a bumper wheat crop could likely bring on heavier feeding of wheat this summer. For the most part, the U.S. feed industry is buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, just waiting to see how feeding conditions will develop. During May-September last year sorghum at Kansas City averaged \$4.86 per cwt., but moved upward in midsummer when the shortages in 1974 feed grain crops became apparent.

BARLEY AND OATS

Drop in Domestic Use Less than in Corn and Sorghum

Domestic use of barley during the first 3 quarters of the 1974/75 season totaled 274 million bushels, 10% less than in that period a year earlier. Domestic feeding for the period was estimated at 170 million bushels down 15% and accounted for all the decline in consumption. The drop in barley feeding reflects the slack demand by the feed industry in response to smaller supplies and higher prices of feed barley. However, demand by the malting industry remained in line with the traditional expansion of about 4 million bushels annually. The brewing industry has the ability to absorb and pass on the high cost of malting barley to consumers.

Through April, exports of barley totaled 36 million bushels, well below the 77 million shipped in that period a year ago. Thus, with the 1974/75 season coming to a close, exports for the year will total around 45 million bushels, only about half the 88 million exported in 1973/74. Total use at around 390 million bushels for 1974/75 would exceed the small 308-million-bushel crop, lowering the July 1 carryover of barley to around 55 million bushels. This would be the smallest volume carried over since 1953.

In May, barley prices (No. 3 or better feed) at Minneapolis were mostly quoted at around \$2.25 per bushel, off substantially from their season high of \$3.18 last November. However, malting variety barley is in short supply as reflected by \$4.25 for choice grade at Minneapolis in mid-May and increased imports of barley (mainly from Canada). Through March, 15 million bushels had been imported, compared with only 6 million in that period of 1973/74.

Plantings of spring barley have been delayed because of below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. However, once planted, it should benefit from the extra subsoil moisture.

Oat feeding during July-March 1974/75 totaled 49.3 million bushels, 11% less than the year before. Feeding of oats has declined less than that of the other feed grains because they were in fairly adequate supply. Exports of oats this season will reach only about 15 million bushels, substantially fewer than the exceptionally heavy volume of 58 million in 1973/74. Total use in 1974/75 will reach about 715 million bushels, roughly 100 million more than the 1974 crop, which would lower the July carryover to around 160 million bushels. This volume of old crop oats would be the smallest in 30 years.

Oat prices in the 1974/75 marketing season have been record high. In August 1973, No. 2 extra heavy white at Minneapolis reached \$1.28 a bushel and have remained above a dollar ever since. The last time oat prices exceeded a dollar a bushel was following the drought of 1947 when they averaged \$1.16 per bushel.

Last November oat prices averaged a record high of \$1.80 a bushel at Minneapolis, but because of weakening feed demand, prices slipped to \$1.49 in March. But in April they ran up again to around \$1.75 a bushel, largely on the strength of delayed plantings this spring and the concern about 1975/76 supplies. In mid-May, oat prices were still holding at around \$1.75 a bushel at Minneapolis. Like other grains, the oat market over the next few months will depend on weather patterns. Despite cooler than normal temperatures and generally wet fields, oat seeding was much ahead of normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio through early May but lagged behind desirable planting schedules in the major producing States of Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Wisconsin.

HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS

Soybean Meal Consumption Lagging

Domestic disappearance of soybean meal from processing plants during the first half of the 1974/75 feeding season totaled 6.2 million tons, 11% less than a year ago. Monthly stocks of meal at crushing plants have been quite high, mostly running well over 500,000 tons since last summer. Domestic feed demand has been curtailed because of high feed costs relative to livestock and poultry product prices. As a result, fewer animals are on feed and these apparently are being fed at reduced rates.

But on the bright side, most protein feed has been a good buy compared with grains and purchased roughages. The comparatively low prices probably have provided some demand stimulus for adding more than the usual amount of protein to feed formulas.

Domestic disappearance of soybean meal (from processing plants) in 1974/75 is now estimated at 12.2 million tons, a drop of 1.8 million from last year. If this volume is realized, disappearance during April-September would be well below the 6.9 million tons in that period of 1974. Weather this summer will play an exceptional role in feed demand because of extremely tight supplies of 1974 crop feed grains and poor pastures in 1974. Although cooler temperatures than usual through mid-May and moisture conditions around most parts of the Nation indicate a normal revival of pastures and ranges, this situation would alter quickly if weather turns hot and dry as it did in 1974.

Soybean meal (44% protein **Decatur**) dropped sharply from \$168 per ton last October to \$122 in April. Meal could have been purchased some days during early March for close to \$100 per ton. Prices in mid-May were quoted at around \$120 per ton. Prices of meal are closely related to the supply of soybeans and the demand for their products—oil and meal. April 1 stocks of soybeans were down 11% from a year earlier, not quite as tight as last September when supplies were down 13%.

U.S. soybean oil prices are largely associated with economic conditions and supplies of competing oils from other countries available on the world market. These include: Brazilian soybean oil, which is expected to increase about 300,000 tons this year; Philippines coconut oil, which may be 10-15% above last year's smaller output; world palm oil production will add 200,000 tons to the 1974 outturn; and recovery of 1974 groundnut crops in Senegal and Nigeria may boost peanut oil about 125,000 tons over 1973. Only partially offsetting is smaller sunflower oil production in the Soviet Union of around 240,000 tons. Increased output of oil around the world coupled with reduced U.S. domestic demand, largely recession induced, has caused U.S. prices to drop from 42 cents a pound last December to 23 cents in May. Barring a poor bean crop, nothing on the horizon signals significantly stronger oil prices over the next few months.

Assuming a processing margin of about 15 cents a bushel, the average of recent months, (cash basis), and oil prices around 23 to 25 cents a pound, feed demand does not appear strong enough to substantially raise meal prices from mid-May levels through the third quarter of this calendar year. If prospects point to a larger bean crop this year, and oil prices strengthen along with the economy, meal prices this fall could be below summer levels.

Cottonseed Meal Demand Cool

Apparent domestic disappearance of cottonseed meal during October-March 1974/75 totaled 1,158,000 tons, virtually the same as a year ago. Production of meal in this period was down 10%, but exports were only 7,000 tons compared with 50,000 tons shipped a year earlier. But in contrast to soybean

meal, stocks at crushing plants during much of the season were running below those of last year, indicating that cottonseed processors are holding seed rather than meal. Cottonseed "oil mills" processed about 2.6 million tons of cottonseed in October-March. If the production estimate of 2.1 million tons of meal is realized, about 4½ million tons of seed would be crushed, leaving stocks of old seed at about 0.5 million this summer.

Cottonseed meal prices (41% protein expeller, Memphis) fell from \$158 per ton last summer to \$110 in May. The sagging prices largely reflect the weak demand for feed. The price outlook for meal continues weak through this summer. However, if feed demand increases this fall and cotton production drops as planned by farmers,⁶ cottonseed meal prices may strengthen later in the year. But cottonseed meal will strongly be influenced by the soybean meal market.

Fish Meal Supply to Increase

So far this season, domestic fishmeal production is lagging last year's pace by around 10%. The heavy fishing season begins in May. Last season, exports exceeded imports for the first time ever. Imports during October-March totaled 34,000 tons, well above last year's volume of 11,000 tons in that period. Exports in October-March were 10,000 tons, or well below last year's 37,000 tons. If U.S. production is close to 375,000 tons (about the same as in the past 2 years) and imports net out at about 50,000, domestic fishmeal supplies in 1974/75 would total about 425,000 tons, about 75,000 more than the small volume in 1973/74.

Fishmeal prices have declined since last fall and are sharply below levels of the last 2 years. Prices of domestic 60% protein meal, East Coast, were being quoted at around \$235 per ton in early May, down about \$65 per ton from October 1974 and about \$40 below a year earlier. In 1972/73 and 1973/74 tight world supplies and high prices resulted in a sharp cutback in use of fishmeal by the broiler industry. Even though supplies have increased and prices are lower, trade sources indicate that the domestic broiler industry continues to use minimum amounts of fishmeal. The weak demand for fishmeal likely will continue for at least the next few months.

The projection of Peru's fishmeal production for 1975 has been raised from about a million to 1.3 million metric tons, compared with 898,000 in 1974. A potentially larger world supply coupled with sluggish demand suggests that prices could sag further since fishmeal can only be stored for a relatively short period of time.

⁶ See table on page 6 for March 1 prospective cotton acreage.

Tankage and Meat Meal Supplies Up Prices Down

Supplies of tankage and meat meal available for livestock feed totaled almost a million tons during the first 6 months of 1974/75, about 7% above a year ago. These larger supplies are the result of increased livestock slaughter. Allowing for some falloff in slaughter this summer, tankage and meat meal production in 1974/75 would total around 1.95 million tons, up from the 1.85 million in 1973/74.

Like other protein feeds, tankage and meat meal prices have dropped substantially since last fall, reflecting weaker demand for feedstuffs. Chicago tankage (60% protein) was quoted at \$138 per ton in early May, about \$40 per ton below last fall. Prices of these feeds could ease further since farmers have indicated plans for reducing hog numbers in 1975 by around a fifth and hogs are major consumers of tankage and meat meal.

MOLASSES

Smaller Supplies Predicted; Prices Drift Downward

U.S. molasses supplies (production plus imports) for the 1974/75 feeding season are forecast at 758 million gallons, 8% below the 820 million gallons of a year earlier (table 3). Some additional demand last fall and winter was generated by heavy feeding of dry roughages to cattle. Molasses increases the palatability of ground roughages—especially those roughages that are of poor quality. Thus, ground roughage, molasses, and relatively low priced protein supplement (and perhaps a sprinkle of grain) have been major ingredients for cattlemen to winter feed their animals.

Demand for molasses by the cattle feed industry has weakened recently as indicated by declining prices and fewer imports. Demand may continue to wane if weather continues favorable for pastures and ranges and dry roughage supplies diminish. Since stock data are not available, imports of molasses are assumed as a measure of demand. In 1973/74, U.S. imports of molasses totaled 413 million gallons, down slightly from the 420 million gallons imported in 1972/73. October-March 1974/75 imports were 183 million gallons, only 3% below that period in 1973/74. However, March imports of 24 million gallons were the lowest for that month in 10 years. As cattle are shifted to grass this spring, molasses imports likely will continue to ease downward.

Domestic production of molasses from 1974 sugar cane crop is forecast at nearly 200 million gallons, 5% less than a year earlier. Most of the drop likely will be in Hawaii where the cane crop was down 4%.

Output of beet molasses in 1974/75 is projected at 135 million gallons, 18% below the surprisingly high outturn in 1973/74. Despite a 14% smaller beet crop in

1973, molasses was extracted at the rate of 6.7 gallons per ton of beets produced, substantially more than the 5.3 to 6.1 gallon extraction rates during 1968-72. With strong feed demand by cattle feeders in 1973/74 sugar beet refiners apparently went for all out molasses recovery. Molasses added back to the dried pulp forms molasses beet pulp, which can be partially substituted for grain in cattle rations.

In recent months, prices of molasses beet pulp in sugar beet areas generally have been cheaper than grain prices. For example, molasses beet pulp at Los Angeles was quoted at about \$85 per ton in April while barley No. 3 or better was running around \$125 per ton. Crude protein content of beet pulp molasses is

about 8½ to 9% while Pacific Coast barley has about 10% protein. However, molasses and grain are fed for their carbohydrate values rather than protein content.

After reaching an unprecedented high at New Orleans of \$72 per ton in the spring of 1974, blackstrap molasses prices were relatively stable until last fall when they eased to around \$65. Prices dropped further in May, running a little under \$50 per ton. Some further modest price decline is likely if the good forage season continues and there are fewer cattle on feed. But if cattle feeding expands later in the year, molasses prices probably will begin to strengthen.

PERTINENT STATISTICS

Feed concentrates consumed by livestock and poultry

	Year beginning October ¹		
	1972	1973	1974 ²
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Annually:			
Concentrates			
Supply	287.5	274.1	226.0
Fed			
Feed grains ...	155.3	152.7	118.1
Wheat	5.0	1.7	5.5
Rye .....	.5	.3	.3
By product feeds	33.3	34.5	32.4
Total, fed	194.1	189.2	156.3
	Million	Million	Million
Grain-consuming animal units ³			
Dairy cattle	12.8	12.5	
Cattle on feed	21.9	20.7	
Other cattle	5.0	5.4	
Hogs	20.5	19.9	
Poultry	18.0	18.0	
Other livestock ...	1.0	1.8	
Total	79.2	78.3	
	Tons	Tons	
Supply per GCAU ..	2.45	2.42	
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Quarterly:			
Concentrates fed			
Oct.-Dec.	64.2	62.0	51.9
Jan.-Mar.	49.6	51.8	42.7
Apr.-June	39.9	40.6	
July-Sept.	40.4	34.8	
Total, year ...	194.1	189.2	
	Tons	Tons	
Concentrates fed per GCAU			
Oct.-Dec. ....	.81	.79	
Jan.-Mar. ....	.63	.66	
Apr.-June ....	.50	.52	
July-Sept. ....	.51	.44	
Total, year ...	2.45	2.42	

¹ Except oat and barley supplies which start July 1.
² Estimated, May 1975. ³ Livestock and poultry fed during the October-September feeding year weighted by relative consumption of grain and other concentrates; 1 unit is equivalent to 1 milk cow.

Costs of returns of feeding Corn Belt cattle and hogs, mid-April 1975

	Cattle	Hogs
Prices:		
Feeders, \$ per cwt.	31.70	109.10
Corn, \$ per bu.	2.68	2.68
Protein supplement, \$ per cwt.	8.50	10.05
Hay, \$ per ton.	51.50	---
Silage, \$ per ton.	21.90	---
Production costs, cents per lb. ¹ :		
Feeder animal	18.1	19.8
Feed	18.2	19.3
Other	5.7	7.6
Total	42.0	46.7
Returns:		
Aug. Futures cents per lb.	40.4	46.1
Net margin cents per lb.	-1.7	-0.6
Market price cents per lb.	42.4	41.0

¹ Prorated on market weight of animal: steers, 1,050 pounds, hogs 220 pounds.

Detailed methodology carried in April 1975 issue of *Livestock and Meat Situation*.

Meat, milk and egg production

Period	Fed beef ¹	Pork	Broilers and turkeys	Milk	Eggs
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Billion pounds	Million pounds
1972/73					
Oct.-Dec.	4,410	3,507	2,592	27.7	2,212
Jan.-Mar.	4,210	3,262	2,007	28.6	2,186
Apr.-June	3,990	3,178	2,269	31.8	2,208
July-Sept.	3,800	2,791	2,618	28.4	2,130
Total	16,410	12,738	9,486	116.5	8,736
1973/74					
Oct.-Dec.	4,180	3,347	2,680	26.6	2,185
Jan.-Mar.	3,910	3,378	2,173	28.0	2,186
Apr.-June	4,115	3,531	2,458	31.5	2,193
July-Sept.	3,510	3,243	2,725	29.0	2,118
Total	15,715	13,499	10,036	115.1	8,682
1974/75					
Oct.-Dec.	3,375	3,431	2,397	26.9	2,122
Jan.-Mar.	3,440	3,044	1,999	28.1	2,098

¹ Estimated from Commercial Slaughter

Table 4.--Summary of 1974 and 1975 feed grain and wheat program provisions

Item	1974	1975
Allotment (Mil. acres)		
Feed Grains	89.0	89.0
Wheat	55.0	53.5
Target Prices (Guaranteed payment made on production from allotment if 5-month weighted average market price falls below target)		
Corn (Dol. per bu.)	1.38	1.38
Sorghum " " "	1.31	1.31
Barley " " "	1.13	1.13
Oats " " "	0	0
Wheat " " "	2.05	2.05
Program Yields (For figuring farm production if target payments are required)		
Corn (Bu. per acre)	97.0	93.0
Sorghum " " "	58.0	60.0
Barley " " "	46.0	45.5
Wheat " " "	32.6	32.8
National Average Loan Rates (All U.S. production eligible)		
Corn (Dol. per bu.)	1.10	1.10
Sorghum " " "	1.05	1.05
Barley " " "	.90	.90
Oats " " "	.54	.54
Wheat " " "	1.37	1.37
Rye " " "	.89	.89
Loans:		
Application period	Until end of month preceding the month of loan maturity	Until March 31 for wheat, barley and oats; May 31 for corn and sorghum
Maturity Dates		
Corn	July 31 or on demand	
Sorghum	June 30 and July 31, varies by States and counties or on demand	
Barley	April 30 and May 31, varies by States or on demand	On last day of 11th month following month in which loan was made or on demand
Oats	Same as barley	
Wheat	" " "	
Rye	" " "	
Interest Rates	7 1/4% per annum through Sept. 30, 1974; 9 3/8% per annum (effective Oct. 1, 1974 - March 31, 1975); 6 1/8% per annum (effective April 1, 1975 - October 1, 1975)	6 1/8% per annum (subject to adjustment on October 1)
Minimum CCC Resale Prices		
Corn (Dol. per bu.)	115% of loan rate	1.59
Sorghum " " "	" " " "	1.51
Barley " " "	" " " "	1.30
Oats " " "	" " " "	.78
Wheat " " "	" " " "	2.36
Rye " " "	" " " "	1.28
Other Major Provisions		
Soybean loan rate (Dol. per bu.)	2.25	None
Set-aside requirements	None	None
Conserving base requirement	None	None
Planting limitations	None	None
Disaster payments	On allotment acreage: 1/3 of target price if prevented by weather from planting, or if production is 1/3 or more below normal.	Same as for 1974
Maintaining allotments	Planting of other crops may be used to preserve allotments	Same as for 1974
Payment limitations	\$20,000 maximum per person; resource adjustment payments excluded	Same as for 1974

Item	Sorghum					Feed grains (corn, sorghum, oats and barley)						
	1970/71:	1971/72:	1972/73:	1973/74:	1974/75:	1975/76:	1970/71:	1971/72:	1972/73:	1973/74:	1974/75:	1975/76:
				est. 1/	proj.					est. 1/	proj.	
Acreage (Mil.)												
Base or allotment	24.7	24.7	23.7	23.9	---	---	133.0	132.9	129.8	130.0	89.0	---
Set-aside	7.4	4.1	7.3	2.0	0	0	37.4	18.2	36.6	9.4	0	---
Planted	17.0	20.8	17.3	19.2	18.8	18.8	118.8	128.0	115.1	121.4	122.6	122.5
Harvested for grain	13.6	16.3	13.4	15.9	15.1	15.1	99.3	106.3	94.0	102.4	100.7	102.6
Yield per acre	50.4	53.7	60.5	58.7	45.1	56.64	1.61	1.95	2.13	2.00	1.64	2.00-2.23
Supply												
Carryin 2/	244	90	142	73	61	20	48.6	33.2	48.4	32.4	22.2	14.6
Production	684	876	809	930	628	845-965	160.1	207.7	199.9	205.0	165.1	204.7-229.1
Imports	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4	.5	.4	.2	.5	.5
Total	928	966	951	1,003	689	865-985	209.1	241.4	248.7	237.6	187.8	219.8-244.2
Disappearance												
Feed	684	692	660	702	461	547-642	138.9	149.0	156.2	153.3	118.1	137.3-149.2
Food, Industry and Seed	10	9	6	6	8	8	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.7	18.1	18.6
Total domestic	694	701	666	708	469	555-650	155.2	165.7	173.2	171.0	136.2	155.9-167.8
Exports	144	123	212	234	200	225-275	20.7	27.3	43.1	44.4	37.0	38.4-46.0
Total	838	824	878	942	669	780-925	175.9	193.0	216.3	215.4	173.2	194.3-213.8
Carryout												
Government 3/	68	92	*13	2	19.0	30.5	19.0	30.5	**10.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
"Free"	22	50	60	59	14.2	17.9	14.2	17.9	21.7	20.3	20.3	20.3
Total	90	142	73	61	33.2	48.4	33.2	48.4	32.4	22.2	14.6	25.5-30.4

<u>Season price</u>	<u>Dollars per cwt.</u>	<u>1967=100</u>
<u>and price support</u>		
: Received by farmers ^{4/}	1.87	2.45
: Kansas City No. 2	2.04	3.82
: Yellow, milo	2.05	5.00
: National av. loan rate	1.73	4.64
: Support payment ^{6/}	.31	1.79
:	0	1.88
:		0
: Set-aside payments ^{7/}	16.39	17.75
:	25.56	16.84
:		\$ol. per acre
:		0
:		33.41
:		23.40
:		22.90
:		20.50
:		0
/ Based on May indications. ^{2/} October 1 corn and sorghum; July 1 oats and barley. ^{3/} Under loan and uncommitted CCC inventory. t Excludes support payment. ^{5/} October-April average. ^{6/} Average earned on sorghum produced. ^{7/} Earned by program participants. *Included million bushels committed by CCC. **Included 3.2 million tons committed for sale by CCC.		

Table 6.--Oats and barley: Acreage, supply, distribution, and prices, 1970-75

Item	OATS					BARLEY						
	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
				prel.	est. 1/	proj.				prel.	est. 1/	proj.
Acreage (Mil.)												
Base or allotment	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.3	---	---
Set-aside	24.5	22.0	20.2	19.1	18.1	18.2	3.9	0	4.9	1.4	0	0
Planted	18.6	15.8	13.5	14.1	13.3	12.8	10.5	11.1	10.6	11.2	9.1	10.2
Harvested for grain							9.7	10.2	9.7	10.5	8.3	9.4
Yield per acre (Bu.)	49.2	55.9	51.2	47.4	46.6	51.59	42.8	45.7	43.6	40.3	37.2	43-48
Supply												
Carryin (July 1)	499	517	541	410	255	162	Million bushels					
Production	917	881	692	667	621	653-755	236	155	175	163	119	55
Imports	2	4	3	*	2	2	416	464	423	422	308	405-450
Total	1,418	1,402	1,236	1,077	878	817-919	661	634	612	594	447	475-520
Disappearance												
Feed	781	738	711	666	608	570-650	289	266	238	237	191	170-210
Food, Industry and Seed	102	99	93	98	93	95	139	142	145	150	156	160
Total domestic	883	837	804	764	701	665-745	428	408	383	387	347	330-370
Exports	18	24	22	58	15	20-30	78	51	66	88	45	40-60
Total	901	861	826	822	716	685-775	506	459	449	475	392	370-430
Carryout (June 30)												
Government	359	372	**221	97			90	79	**50	4		
"Free"	158	169	189	158			65	96	113	115		
Total	517	541	410	255	162	132-144	155	175	163	119	55	105-90
Season price and price support												
Received by farmers 2/	.623	.605	.725	1.18	1.50		.973	.993	1.21	2.13	2.72	
Minneapolis ***	.69	.66	.82	1.34	3/1.70		1.11	1.04	1.21	2.10	3/2.66	
National av. loan rate	.63	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.83	.86	.86	.86	.90	.90
Support payment 4/	0	0	0	0	0	0	.06	0	0	0	0	0
Set-aside payments 5/	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.59	0	9.93	10.19	0	0

1/ Based on May indications. 2/ Excludes support payment. 3/ July-April average. 4/ Average earned on all barley produced.
 5/ Earned by program participants. *Less than 500,000 bushels. **Under loan and owned by CCC on July 1, 1973, included grain committed for sale by CCC and still carried as part of total inventory; in earlier years, included only grain not committed for sale. ***Oats No. 2 extra heavy white; barley No. 3 or better, feed.

Table 7.--Corn and sorghum: Supply and disappearance, quarterly

Item	1972/73				1973/74 (Preliminary)				1974/75 (Preliminary)						
	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Year	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Year	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Year
Million bushels															
CORN															
Supply															
Stocks (beg.)	1,126	4,831	3,340	1,937	1,126	709	4,473	2,861	1,443	709	483	3,613			
Production	5,573	---	---	---	5,573	5,647	---	---	---	5,647	4,651	---			
Imports	1	1/	1/	1/	1	1	1/	1/	1/	1	1	1			
Total	6,700	4,831	3,340	1,937	6,700	6,357	4,473	2,861	1,443	6,357	5,135	3,614			
Disappearance															
Feed	1,516	1,089	962	743	4,310	1,464	1,166	943	623	4,193	1,145	911			
Food, seed & ind.	96	100	118	109	423	100	108	115	112	438	105	115			
Total domestic	1,612	1,189	1,080	852	4,733	1,564	1,274	1,058	735	4,631	1,250	1,026			
Exports	257	302	323	376	1,258	320	338	360	225	1,243	272	379			
Total disappearance	1,869	1,491	1,403	1,228	5,991	1,884	1,612	1,418	960	5,874	1,522	1,405			
Stocks (end)	4,831	3,340	1,937	709	709	4,473	2,861	1,443	483	483	3,613	2,209			
SORGHUM															
Supply															
Stocks (beg.)	142	621	363	200	142	73	645	381	178	73	61	381			
Production	809	---	---	---	809	930	---	---	---	930	628	---			
Imports	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Total	951	621	363	200	951	1,003	645	381	178	1,003	689	381			
Disappearance															
Feed	281	199	122	58	660	301	197	146	58	702	261	107			
Food, seed & ind.	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	3	1	6	1	2			
Total domestic	283	200	124	59	666	302	198	149	59	708	262	109			
Exports	47	58	39	68	212	56	66	54	58	234	46	63			
Total disappearance	330	258	163	127	878	358	264	203	117	942	308	172			
Stocks (end)	621	363	200	73	73	645	381	178	61	61	381	209			

1/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 8.--Oats and barley: Supply and disappearance, quarterly

Item	1972/73				1973/74 (Preliminary)				1974/75 (Preliminary)						
	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	Year	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	Year	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	Year
Million bushels															
OATS															
Supply															
Stocks (beg.)	541	928	776	584	541	410	808	637	436	410	255	652	511	---	511
Production	692	---	---	---	692	667	---	---	---	667	621	---	---	---	---
Imports	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1,234	929	777	584	1,236	1,077	808	637	436	1,077	876	652	511	---	511
Disappearance															
Feed	290	138	170	113	711	237	137	178	114	666	207	123	163	---	163
Food, seed & ind.	13	13	22	45	93	15	15	22	46	98	13	14	20	---	20
Total domestic	303	151	192	158	804	252	152	200	160	764	220	137	183	---	183
Exports	3	2	1	16	22	17	19	1	21	58	4	4	1	---	1
Total disappearance	306	153	193	174	826	269	171	201	181	822	224	141	184	---	184
Stocks (end)	928	776	584	410	410	808	637	436	255	255	652	511	327	---	327
BARLEY															
Supply															
Stocks (beg.)	175	454	362	258	175	163	422	321	215	163	119	309	230	---	230
Production	423	---	---	---	423	422	---	---	---	422	308	---	---	---	---
Imports	3	7	1	4	14	1	4	1	3	9	6	6	3	---	3
Total	601	461	362	262	612	586	426	322	218	594	433	315	233	---	233
Disappearance															
Feed	101	56	52	29	238	98	49	54	36	237	77	39	54	---	54
Food, seed & ind.	34	30	36	45	145	36	33	35	46	150	39	32	33	---	33
Total domestic	135	86	88	74	383	134	82	89	82	387	116	71	87	---	87
Exports	12	13	16	25	66	30	23	18	17	88	8	14	12	---	12
Total disappearance	147	99	104	99	449	164	105	107	99	475	124	85	99	---	99
Stocks (end)	454	362	258	163	163	422	321	215	119	119	309	230	134	---	134
1/ Less than 500,000 bushels.															

1/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

1974/75 (Preliminary)

Table 10.--Feed grain stocks: Government and "free"

Table 10.--Feed grain stocks: Government and "free"

1/ Total inventory includes grain committed for sale still carried as part of total inventory. 2/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 11.--Feed grains and hay: Production, farm disposition and value of sales, 1968-74

Crop year	Production	Used	Sold		Season	Value	Value
		On farms	Quantity	Percent of production	average price	of production 2/	of sales 2/
		where grown 1/					
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
CORN, grain only							
1968	4,450	2,095	2,355	53	1.08	4,826	2,553
1969	4,687	2,130	2,557	55	1.16	5,416	2,956
1970	4,152	1,888	2,264	55	1.33	5,514	3,007
1971	5,641	2,444	3,197	57	1.08	6,095	3,457
1972	5,573	2,326	3,248	58	1.57	8,733	5,095
1973	5,647	2,207	3,440	61	2.55	14,402	8,769
1974 3/	4,651	1,727	2,924	63	2.95	13,717	8,628
SORGHUM							
1968	731	140	592	81	.949	691	561
1969	730	157	573	78	1.07	772	611
1970	684	139	544	80	1.14	780	622
1971	876	247	629	72	1.05	905	658
1972	809	167	642	79	1.37	1,108	881
1973	930	182	748	80	2.14	1,995	1,664
1974 3/	628	164	464	74	2.80	1,751	1,298
OATS							
1968	951	592	359	38	.598	576	215
1969	966	586	380	39	.584	572	222
1970	917	563	355	39	.623	584	221
1971	881	541	341	39	.605	546	206
1972	692	428	264	38	.725	509	191
1973	667	407	260	39	1.18	785	306
1974 3/	621	400	221	36	1.50	928	332
BARLEY							
1968	426	110	316	74	.921	390	291
1969	427	117	310	73	.885	378	275
1970	416	115	301	72	.973	400	293
1971	464	126	338	73	.993	459	335
1972	423	110	313	74	1.21	509	380
1973	422	111	310	73	2.13	889	663
1974 3/	308	85	223	72	2.72	822	607
4 FEED GRAINS							
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Pct.	Dol. per ton	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1968	170.5	74.7	95.8	56	---	6,483	3,620
1969	177.4	76.2	101.2	57	---	7,138	4,064
1970	160.1	68.5	91.5	57	---	7,278	4,143
1971	207.7	87.0	120.7	58	---	8,005	4,656
1972	199.9	79.3	120.7	60	---	10,859	6,547
1973	205.0	76.1	128.9	63	---	18,071	11,342
1974 3/	165.1	61.4	103.8	63	---	17,218	10,865
HAY							
1968	124.2	101.2	23.0	19	23.60	2,822	544
1969	126.0	102.7	23.3	18	24.70	2,937	575
1970	127.0	102.6	24.4	19	26.10	3,078	634
1971	129.1	104.1	25.0	19	28.10	3,336	704
1972	128.6	102.8	25.8	20	31.30	3,732	808
1973	134.8	107.5	27.3	20	41.60	5,023	1,135
1974 3/	127.0	101.2	25.7	20	50.60	5,770	1,302

1/ Used for feed and seed on farms where grown. 2/ Excludes payments earned by program participants.
3/ Preliminary

Table 12.--Consumption of harvested feed, by kind of livestock, 1970-73

Year beginning Oct. 1	Concentrates						Roughages	
	Corn 1/	Sorghum	Other grains 2/	High protein 3/	Other byproduct : feeds 4/	Total	Hay	Other harvested forage 5/
	1,000 tons							
	ALL LIVESTOCK							
1970	102,757	19,141	26,522	20,577	13,177	182,174	128,871	119,723
1971	114,342	19,377	27,377	20,407	13,110	194,613	125,819	139,922
1972	123,257	18,468	21,610	19,244	13,683	196,262	129,800	138,635
1973 6/	119,909	19,648	17,653	20,198	22,743	200,151	133,500	166,047
	MILK COWS 7/							
1970	12,849	618	4,794	2,417	3,624	24,302	34,968	63,350
1971	13,829	706	4,784	2,444	3,795	25,558	34,586	74,621
1972	14,287	487	3,826	2,263	3,956	24,819	33,744	72,591
1973 6/	15,032	604	3,710	1,339	4,778	25,463	34,539	63,181
	OTHER DAIRY CATTLE 7/							
1970	594	192	488	169	312	1,755	7,225	2,985
1971	750	195	396	164	294	1,799	7,250	3,614
1972	681	169	393	120	324	1,687	7,654	3,497
1973 6/	751	169	367	63	526	1,876	7,622	8,388
	CATTLE ON FEED							
1970	18,261	11,866	8,125	1,663	2,141	42,056	21,277	22,351
1971	22,305	12,072	9,002	1,423	1,992	46,794	21,218	25,534
1972	24,882	11,750	5,396	1,479	2,116	45,623	22,740	26,024
1973 6/	22,817	9,761	3,009	1,059	3,343	39,989	18,831	32,557
	OTHER BEEF CATTLE 7/							
1970	5,655	1,097	1,756	1,792	1,542	11,842	58,352	27,591
1971	6,008	1,107	1,727	1,841	1,630	12,313	55,699	32,392
1972	7,065	1,028	1,651	1,667	1,612	13,023	58,451	32,917
1973 6/	8,692	1,194	1,194	731	4,606	16,417	60,001	57,759
	SHEEP							
1970	294	75	164	278	---	811	1,149	1,416
1971	306	73	153	285	---	817	1,159	1,731
1972	313	69	131	241	---	754	1,160	1,625
1973 6/	292	75	126	235	104	1,132	1,034	1,374
	HENS AND PULLETS							
1970	8,725	1,538	3,267	2,743	1,769	18,042	---	---
1971	8,767	1,562	3,201	2,817	1,766	18,113	---	---
1972	9,330	1,502	2,249	2,442	1,907	17,430	---	---
1973 6/	9,058	1,469	2,110	3,089	2,111	17,837	---	---
	CHICKENS RAISED							
1970	1,176	603	886	1,119	209	3,993	---	---
1971	1,104	530	808	1,159	209	3,810	---	---
1972	1,202	592	860	1,132	209	3,995	---	---
1973 6/	1,240	701	568	1,060	246	3,815	---	---

Table 12.--Consumption of harvested feed, by kind of livestock, 1970-73

Continued

Year beginning Oct. 1	Concentrates					Roughages		
	Corn 1/	Sorghum	Other grains 2/	High protein 3/	Other byproduct feeds 4/	Total	Hay	Other harvested forage 5/
	1,000 tons							
	BROILERS							
1970	7,346	620	300	3,318	496	12,080	---	---
1971	7,880	661	305	3,172	492	12,510	---	---
1972	8,455	608	314	3,695	383	13,455	---	---
1973 6/	7,606	416	90	3,983	2,562	14,657	---	---
	TURKEYS							
1970	2,430	640	322	1,247	134	4,773	---	---
1971	2,695	560	329	1,350	146	5,080	---	---
1972	2,881	534	176	1,350	141	5,082	---	---
1973 6/	2,827	314	186	1,526	243	5,096	---	---
	HOGS							
1970	39,667	1,522	4,234	4,113	1,436	50,972	---	---
1971	39,766	1,334	4,380	3,782	1,268	50,530	---	---
1972	43,315	606	3,251	3,429	1,355	51,956	---	---
1973 6/	40,378	1,107	2,137	6,064	2,238	51,924	---	---
	HORSES AND MULES							
1970	885	43	544	---	112	1,584	3,357	2,030
1971	885	43	544	---	112	1,584	3,357	2,030
1972	885	43	544	---	112	1,584	3,357	1,981
1973 6/	2,073	109	1,274	28	221	3,705	7,854	2,000
	OTHER LIVESTOCK							
1970	4,875	327	1,642	1,718	1,402	9,964	2,543	---
1971	5,917	534	1,748	1,970	1,406	11,575	2,550	---
1972	6,530	635	1,602	1,426	1,568	11,761	2,694	---
1973 6/	9,143	3,729	2,882	1,021	1,465	18,240	3,619	790
	UNALLOCATED 8/							
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1971	4,130	---	---	---	---	4,130	---	---
1972	3,431	445	1,195	---	---	5,071	---	---
1973 6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Corn for forage was added to corn fed as grain in these amounts: 1970, 999,000 tons; 1971, 1,322,000 tons; 1972, 1,164,000 tons; 1973, 1,173,000 tons; 1974 1,629,000 tons. In addition, fats fed to livestock were converted to corn equivalent and added to corn.

2/ Includes oats, barley, wheat, and rye.

3/ Includes oilseed meals, animal proteins, and grain proteins.

4/ Includes wheat and rice millfeeds, seeds, skim milk, hominy, and other byproduct feeds and beginning 1973, estimates for urea and salt minerals were included.

5/ Includes straw, silage, and beet pulp.

6/ Preliminary, subject to revision.

7/ In all calculations for the feeding year 1969 to date, cattle numbers used are the new categories shown in the Livestock and Poultry Inventory, SRS, USDA.

8/ Probably includes some waste and other losses.

Table 13.--U.S. corn exports, to selected countries, 1971-74
(Grain only)

Country	Year beginning October				
	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	October-March	
				1973/74	1974/75
	----- Million bushels -----				
<u>Traditional countries importing</u>					
U.S. corn					
<u>Large Imports--"usually"</u>					
Japan	111	252	251	130	88
Netherlands	103	149	137	43	98
Italy	91	113	85	45	56
Germany, West	56	82	122	64	70
United Kingdom	54	65	38	24	19
Spain	38	69	101	62	61
Belgium-Luxembourg	15	17	5	2	9
Canada	10	1/31	51	13	13
Total	478	778	790	383	414
<u>Medium Imports--"usually"</u>					
Korea	17	17	15	9	11
Yugoslavia	16	2	2	---	---
Germany, East	12	---	6	4	2/
Czechoslovakia	3	1	1	1	0
Poland	11	24	19	11	15
Greece	7	22	35	24	15
Portugal	18	19	22	11	24
Total	84	85	100	60	65
<u>Small Imports--"usually"</u>					
Israel	3	6	7	3	5
Norway	2	4	3	1	2
Mexico	1	35	48	11	32
France	2/	1	2/	2/	2
Lebanon	5	3	3	2	3
Ireland	1	5	---	---	---
Vietnam, South	4	4	1	1	2/
India	1	2/	2/	---	0
Egypt	5	6	16	7	11
Canary Islands	4	4	3	2	1
Philippines	6	2	4	2/	1
Romania	7	3	8	---	19
Singapore	2/	4	---	---	1
Tanzania	4	2/	4	1	5
Iran	1	5	2	1	4
Chile	8	6	5	4	2
Indonesia	2/	7	2/	2/	0
Republic of China (Taiwan)	9	23	12	11	4
Morocco	2/	1	1	1	1
Total	61	119	117	45	93
<u>New countries importing</u>					
U.S. corn					
USSR	136	132	129	82	27
China, People's Republic of	0	49	59	48	0
Total	136	181	188	130	27
<u>Other</u>					
	27	79	31	32	37
Grand Total	786	1,242	1,226	650	636

1/ For consumption within the country February and March 1973 imports estimated.

2/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 14.--Argentine and Republic of South Africa feed grains:
Acreage, yield, supply and disappearance 1969-75

Marketing year	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Beginning stocks ^{1/}	Supply		Disappearance		
				Production	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
	Mil. acres	Bushels						
----- Million bushels -----								
ARGENTINA-CORN								
Apr.-Mar.								
1969	8.8	30.6	1	270	271	123	147	270
1970	9.9	37.2	0	368	368	151	217	368
1971	10.0	39.1	1	391	392	134	253	387
1972	7.8	29.6	5	231	236	155	80	235
1973	8.8	40.2	21	354	375	159	199	358
1974 ^{2/}	8.9	43.7	17	390	407	169	231	400
1975 ^{3/}	8.9	37.1	6	330	336	169	163	332
ARGENTINA-SORGHUM								
Apr.-Mar.								
1969	3.2	30.6	0	98	98	41	57	98
1970	4.6	32.6	0	150	150	84	66	150
1971	5.5	33.3	0	183	183	85	96	181
1972	3.5	26.6	2	93	95	73	22	95
1973	5.3	34.1	11	181	192	88	95	183
1974 ^{2/}	5.9	34.7	9	205	214	87	111	198
1975 ^{3/}	5.7	31.1	16	177	193	87	91	178
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA-CORN								
May-Apr.								
1969	13.5	17.7	30	195	4/245	175	26	201
1970	12.8	19.9	44	243	4/290	209	51	260
1971	12.2	24.9	30	339	4/370	210	97	307
1972	13.6	27.1	63	369	4/32	209	143	352
1973	8.9	18.4	79	164	243	219	6	225
1974 ^{2/}	11.0	39.5	18	434	452	233	138	371
1975 ^{3/}	11.1	35.1	81	390	471	242	142	384

^{1/} Unofficial estimates. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Projected. ^{4/} Includes imports.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 15.--Corn exports (grain only)
(Year beginning October)

Destination	1972/73	1973/74 (Prelim.)	1974/75		Season Total
			Exported	Apr.-Sept.	
			Oct.-Mar.	1975	
			1974/75	Bookings ^{1/}	
----- Million bushels -----					
European Community	432	387	259	252	511
Other West Europe	115	163	106	48	154
East Europe	29	36	38	37	75
USSR	155	129	27	19	46
Japan	252	251	88	147	235
Republic of China (Taiwan)	23	12	4	2	6
Peoples Republic of China	49	59	---	---	---
India	*	*	---	---	---
Other Asia	59	33	23	12	35
Africa	14	28	18	---	18
Western Hemisphere	114	128	63	41	104
Subtotal	1,242	1,226	626	558	1,184
Other ^{2/}	---	---	10	63	73
Grand Total	1,242	1,226	636	621	3/1,257

^{1/} Based on undelivered reported sales; subject to modification, deferral or cancellation by mutual agreement of buyer-seller.

^{2/} Unidentified destinations. ^{3/} Total commitment: Has declined from 1,401 million bushels on February 9 to 1,192 million on May 5 (latest data available). A further drop is anticipated to reach USDA forecast of 1,075 million. *Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 16.--Average price received by farmers, United States, by months, 1971-75

Year begin- ning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average weighted by sales 1/
Dollars													
CORN, per bushel													
1971	1.00	.974	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.22	1.08
1972	1.19	1.20	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.42	1.61	1.99	2.03	2.68	2.15	1.57
1973	2.17	2.18	2.39	2.59	2.76	2.68	2.41	2.45	2.57	2.91	3.37	3.30	2.55
1974	3.45	3.32	3.27	3.07	2.86	2.67	2.68						2/2.95
SORGHUM, per 100 pounds													
1971	1.76	1.78	1.86	1.89	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.98	2.05	2.11	1.87
1972	2.09	2.19	2.72	2.72	2.60	2.60	2.56	2.66	3.10	3.46	3.64	3.87	2.45
1973	3.65	3.66	3.83	4.03	4.38	4.25	3.78	3.59	3.59	4.15	5.07	5.30	3.82
1974	5.78	5.85	5.33	4.96	4.21	4.03	4.15						2/5.00
Year begin- ning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average weighted by sales 1/
Dollars per bushel													
OATS													
1971	.626	.555	.574	.581	.595	.622	.638	.636	.638	.635	.638	.666	.605
1972	.655	.623	.645	.671	.700	.806	.811	.776	.771	.774	.796	.904	.725
1973	.855	1.13	1.09	1.14	1.13	1.20	1.32	1.44	1.40	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.18
1974	1.37	1.55	1.57	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.62	1.58	1.46	1.51			2/1.50
BARLEY													
1971	1.07	.868	.919	.960	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.01	.983	.990	1.04	1.09	.993
1972	1.04	.956	1.07	1.17	1.21	1.32	1.42	1.34	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.55	1.21
1973	1.58	2.10	2.16	2.23	2.10	2.19	2.32	2.52	2.61	2.15	2.19	2.19	2.13
1974	2.33	2.78	2.86	3.11	3.41	3.30	3.17	2.89	2.55	2.72			2/2.72
Year begin- ning May	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Average weighted by sales
Dollars per ton													
HAY													
1971	25.60	24.60	24.10	24.30	24.50	24.90	25.30	26.10	29.20	29.70	29.00	28.00	28.10
1972	31.10	30.90	28.50	29.30	29.80	30.30	31.00	33.00	34.60	35.40	35.40	33.90	31.30
1973	37.50	35.20	36.30	39.00	43.10	46.20	46.80	46.00	47.10	47.10	45.40	44.40	41.60
1974	54.00	47.70	48.20	51.10	51.90	51.50	50.30	50.70	50.10	49.30	49.70	52.40	2/50.60

1/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average loan rate, by States; excludes government payments.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 17.--Cash prices at principal markets, 1971-75

Year begin- ning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Simple average
Dollars													
CORN, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago (per bushel)													
1971	1.10	1.07	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.22	1.26	1.28	1.25	1.29	1.29	1.40	1.23
1972	1.32	1.33	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.65	2.01	2.42	2.52	2.91	2.47	1.91
1973	2.37	2.50	2.68	2.90	3.13	2.99	2.69	2.70	2.93	3.35	3.63	3.55	2.95
1974	3.74	3.48	3.47	3.19	2.96	2.90	2.96	*2.80					
CORN, No. 2 Yellow, Omaha (per bushel)													
1971	1.14	1.15	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.21	1.28	1.23
1972	1.28	1.34	1.49	1.50	1.55	1.49	1.51	1.84	2.25	2.32	2.71	2.37	1.80
1973	2.34	2.40	2.49	2.71	2.95	2.76	2.49	2.51	2.68	3.19	3.55	3.46	2.79
1974	3.63	3.46	3.36	3.07	2.79	2.75	2.85	*2.80					
SORGHUM, No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City (per cwt.)													
1971	1.80	1.91	2.06	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.11	2.05	2.21	2.05
1972	2.17	2.42	2.88	3.06	2.88	2.86	2.83	3.09	3.61	3.93	4.72	4.37	3.24
1973	4.37	4.31	4.37	4.71	4.99	4.64	4.03	3.84	3.99	5.02	5.79	5.64	4.64
1974	6.32	6.10	5.36	4.95	4.55	4.48	4.64	*4.59					
Year begin- ning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Simple average
Dollars per bushel													
OATS, No. 2 Extra Heavy White, Minneapolis													
1971	.63	.61	.64	.64	.66	.68	.69	.69	.66	.67	.70	.70	.66
1972	.69	.70	.71	.76	.81	.91	.88	.84	.84	.86	.91	.93	.82
1973	.93	1.28	1.32	1.26	1.25	1.32	1.55	1.66	1.52	1.26	1.35	1.43	1.34
1974	1.63	1.68	1.78	1.87	1.80	1.74	1.64	1.64	1.49	1.72	*1.74		
BARLEY, No. 3 or Better, Feed, Minneapolis													
1971	1.00	.95	.99	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.04
1972	.96	.98	1.11	1.16	1.14	1.27	1.34	1.20	1.19	1.25	1.36	1.51	1.21
1973	1.67	2.12	2.12	2.02	1.80	2.12	2.34	2.51	2.32	1.74	2.10	2.36	2.10
1974	2.36	2.69	2.48	3.07	3.18	2.89	2.82	2.59	2.26	2.24	*2.15		

*Average through May 19.

Source: Grain Market News, AMS, USDA.

Table 18.--High-protein feed: Quantity available for feeding and high-protein animal units, 1967-74 1/

Year beginning October	Quantity available for feeding (in terms of 44% protein soybean meal equivalent)				High-protein animal units	Per animal unit
	Oilseed	Animal	Grain	Total		
	meal	protein	protein*			
	- - - - 1,000 tons - - - -				Million	Pounds
1967	12,240	4,290	1,006	17,536	102.9	341
1968	13,520	3,868	946	18,334	104.1	352
1969	15,311	3,444	976	19,731	105.2	375
1970	15,227	3,539	1,095	19,861	107.6	369
1971	15,093	3,616	1,008	19,717	106.9	369
1972	14,131	3,059	1,134	18,324	105.2	348
1973 2/	15,799	3,012	1,202	20,013	103.8	386
1974 3/	13,986	3,279	1,223	18,488		

1/ Excludes urea and other nitrogenous compounds.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on May 1975 indications.

* Revised; adjusted for exports of corn gluten feed and meal.

Table 19.--Processed feeds: Estimated use for feed, 1967-74 1/

Feed	Year beginning October							
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 2/	1974 3/
	----- 1,000 tons -----							
HIGH-PROTEIN								
Oilseed meal								
Soybean 4/	10,753	11,525	13,582	13,467	13,173	11,972	13,854	12,200
Cottonseed	1,462	2,086	1,794	1,693	1,885	2,225	2,096	2,030
Linseed	183	197	182	258	264	212	184	90
Peanut	133	135	122	173	174	180	130	95
Copra	119	111	83	99	100	100	---	---
Total	12,650	14,054	15,763	15,690	15,596	14,689	16,264	14,415
Animal proteins								
Tankage and meat meal	2,059	2,021	2,014	2,039	1,889	1,739	1,854	1,950
Fish meal and solubles	1,083	835	567	609	752	462	350	425
Commercial dried milk products:	250	235	230	260	330	330	315	375
Noncommercial milk products	400	385	350	330	310	350	350	365
Total	3,792	3,476	3,161	3,238	3,281	2,881	2,869	3,115
Grain protein feeds								
Gluten feed and meal *	1,053	963	1,000	1,236	1,067	1,262	1,361	1,450
Brewers' dried grains	336	333	361	361	369	361	348	340
Distillers' dried grains	447	437	428	382	404	428	458	400
Total	1,836	1,733	1,789	1,979	1,840	2,051	2,167	2,190
OTHER								
Wheat millfeeds	4,490	4,469	4,633	4,499	4,364	4,327	4,332	4,325
Rice millfeeds	476	494	490	436	479	442	467	525
Dried and molasses beet pulp	1,130	1,523	1,675	1,509	1,570	1,566	1,375	1,250
Alfalfa meal	1,550	1,662	1,545	1,584	1,568	1,799	1,550	1,550
Fats and oils	496	531	545	570	631	528	588	675
Molasses, inedible	3,100	3,310	3,450	3,550	3,725	3,930	3,650	3,300
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 2/	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total	12,342	13,089	13,438	13,248	13,437	13,692	13,062	12,725
Grand Total	30,620	32,352	34,151	34,155	34,154	33,313	34,362	32,445

1/ Adjusted for stocks, production, foreign trade and nonfeed uses where applicable.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on May 1975 indications.

4/ Includes use in edible soy products.

5/ Allowance for hoxiny feed, oat millfeeds and screenings.

*Adjusted for export data which are available beginning January 1972.

Table 20.--The soybean meal situation

Month	SOYBEANS									
	Crush		Exports		Stocks at processor's (1st of month)		Prices, monthly average, No. 1 yellow, Decatur			
	Cumulative									
	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1973/74 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/
	Million bushels									
October	66.8	62.8	54.3	46.6	12.3	89.5	3.30	5.62	8.30	
November	137.5	134.5	115.6	121.0	91.3	125.8	3.61	5.57	7.54	
December	206.7	207.4	182.7	179.0	111.1	115.8	4.07	5.92	7.43	
January	277.3	282.0	245.8	227.3	117.4	119.0	4.46	6.19	6.38	
February	342.1	352.5	299.9	283.7	136.6	123.0	5.80	6.35	5.69	
March	406.5	428.2	367.1	341.6	133.3	112.3	6.15	6.29	5.60	
April	464.7	497.9	371.6	403.6	124.0	95.5	6.52	5.78	5.47	
May	526.4	569.6	412.6	447.1	107.9	81.5	8.94	5.47	5.51	
June	578.6	639.0	439.2	483.2	78.1	66.5	10.84	5.47	5.51	
July	623.1	711.1	453.4	510.3	58.5	57.0	8.47	7.11	7.11	
August	669.6	779.9	464.4	531.5	30.7	41.6	9.00	7.76	7.76	
September	711.0	833.5	471.9	554.4	13.5	23.0	6.10	7.64	7.64	
Season Total	711.0	833.5	471.9	554.4	3/59.6	3/170.9	6.44	6.25	6.25	
	SOYBEAN MEAL									
	Production		Domestic use		Exports		Prices, monthly average, No. 1 yellow, Decatur			
	Cumulative									
	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1973/74 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/	1972/73 : 1/	1974/75 : 2/
	Million tons									
October	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	109	.4	168	
November	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	.8	.8	123	.8	141	
December	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	1.3	174	1.2	192	
January	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	188	1.7	172	
February	8.0	8.3	5.7	5.8	2.3	2.3	219	2.0	160	
March	9.5	10.1	6.7	7.0	2.9	2.9	200	2.3	147	
April	10.9	11.7	7.7	8.1	3.4	3.4	203		117	
May	12.3	13.4	8.7	9.3	3.9	3.9	203		117	
June	13.6	15.0	9.5	10.2	4.0	4.0	215		109	
July	14.6	16.7	10.3	11.6	4.2	4.2	212		100	
August	15.7	18.4	11.1	12.8	4.6	4.6	211		138	
September	16.7	19.7	11.9	13.8	4.7	5.5	205		156	
Season Total	16.7	19.7	11.9	13.8	4.7	5.5	208	4.8	138	146

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Season total based on May 1975 indications.
 3/ Stocks in total positions.
 4/ From processing plants.
 *Average through mid-May.

Table 21.--Market trends, selected feeds and corn products

Item	Unit	1973/74												Season
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.		
GRAIN, MONTHLY INDEX 1/														
Soybean meal, 44%, solvent, Decatur	\$ per ton	146	168	143	129	117	118	122	118	122	118	122	118	
Soybean meal, 44-50%, solvent, Decatur	"	161	180	156	138	127	126	132	126	132	126	132	128	
Cottonseed meal, 41%, expeller, Memphis	"	131	141	125	114	100	96	114	96	114	96	114	98	
Linseed meal, 34%, solvent, Minneapolis	"	*	144	130	122	115	104	117	104	117	104	117	107	
Peasut meal, 50%, S.E. mills	"	158	159	141	138	122	108	105	108	105	105	105	105	
Hest meal, 50%, Chicago	"	188	170	152	148	138	132	145	132	145	135	145	135	
Sanage digester, 60%, Chicago	"	202	180	164	159	150	142	155	142	155	145	145	145	
Fishmeal, 60%, domestic, East Coast	"	381	299	275	256	229	220	235	220	235	232	235	232	
Gluten feed, 21%, Chicago	"	90	100	93	90	80	77	88	77	88	82	88	82	
Gluten meal, 60%, Chicago	"	230	222	218	204	198	181	192	192	210	213	192	213	
Brewers' dried grains, 24%, Milwaukee	"	99	111	120	109	98	71	82	75	82	74	82	74	
Distillers' dried grains, 28%, Cincinnati	"	114	124	148	136	128	116	102	102	99	100	99	100	
Distillers' meal, Jackson, Mississippi	"	203	202	148	136	128	116	102	102	99	100	99	100	
Wheat bran, Kansas City	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Wheat middlings, Kansas City	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Rice bran, Arkansas	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Headly feed, Chicago	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Alfalfa meal, 17%, dehydr., Kansas City	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Blackstrap molasses, New Orleans	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Molasses beet pulp, Los Angeles	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Animal fat, Chicago	"	91	109	91	108	91	75	80	80	80	67	80	67	
Urea, 45%, N., Fort Worth	\$ per lb.	15.4	13.7	13.8	10.2	11.5	10.5	11.3	10.5	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.8	
	\$ per ton	141	189	196	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	
	\$ per bu.	3.65	5.70	5.27	4.77	4.36	3.88	3.89	3.88	3.89	4.00	3.89	4.00	
PRICES PAID, U.S. BASIS 2/														
Soybean meal, 44%	\$ per cwt.	10.60	11.30	10.70	9.86	9.10	8.37	8.64	8.37	8.64	8.37	8.64	8.37	
Cottonseed meal, 41%	"	10.21	10.40	10.20	9.94	9.21	8.69	9.67	8.69	9.67	8.69	9.67	8.69	
Wheat bran	"	7.09	7.88	7.79	8.00	7.60	7.11	7.86	7.11	7.86	7.11	7.86	7.11	
Wheat middlings	"	7.04	7.90	7.78	7.69	7.39	6.98	7.10	6.98	7.10	6.98	7.10	6.98	
Broiler grower feed	\$ per ton	163	185	183	176	167	161	164	161	164	161	164	161	
Laying feed	"	148	168	167	164	151	143	146	143	146	143	146	143	
Turkey grower feed	"	167	189	187	184	178	168	161	165	165	165	165	165	
Chick starter	"	170	191	189	186	181	171	162	164	164	164	164	164	
Dairy feed, 16%	"	132	150	151	149	148	137	130	134	134	134	134	134	
Beef cattle feed, 30% and over	\$ per cwt.	7.98	8.73	8.80	8.66	8.17	7.78	7.89	7.78	7.89	7.78	7.89	7.78	
Hog feed, over 25%	"	11.22	11.70	11.50	11.10	10.70	9.63	9.93	9.63	9.93	9.63	9.93	9.63	
Alfalfa hay, baled	\$ per ton	63	64	65	67	66	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
Stock salt	\$ per cwt.	2.32	---	2.67	---	---	2.78	---	2.78	---	---	---	---	
POUR PRODUCTS, WHOLESALE 3/														
Corn meal, New York	\$ per cwt.	---	---	---	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
White	"	---	---	---	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
Yellow	"	---	---	---	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
Grits (brewers) New York	\$ per lb.	---	---	---	10.05	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	
Syrup, Chicago West	"	---	---	---	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	
Sugar (dextrose), Chicago West	"	---	---	---	13.32	12.62	12.62	12.62	12.62	12.62	12.62	12.62	12.62	
High-fructose (dry weight tank car)	"	---	---	---	22.25	23.15	23.15	23.15	23.15	23.15	23.15	23.15	23.15	
Chicago West	"	---	---	---	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	

Source: 1/ Feed Market News, AMS, USDA, except urea which is from Feedstuffs, Miller Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota. 2/ Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA. 3/ Milling and Baking News, Kansas City, Mo. *Insufficient quotes for season. **through mid-May.

Table 22--Livestock, poultry and milk-feed price ratios,
by months, 1968-75

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
beginning	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
October													
HOG/CORN, U.S. Basis 1/													
1968	18.6	16.8	17.0	17.3	18.0	18.3	17.6	18.7	20.3	21.1	21.9	21.7	18.9
1969	22.1	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	22.7	20.7	19.5	19.2	19.2	17.0	14.3	20.8
1970	13.4	11.9	11.1	10.8	13.4	11.8	11.3	12.3	12.3	14.0	15.5	16.1	12.8
1971	19.5	19.3	18.2	20.9	23.5	21.2	19.9	21.7	22.7	24.1	24.3	23.0	21.5
1972	23.0	22.3	20.8	22.3	25.4	27.9	24.7	21.9	18.7	20.3	21.0	20.4	22.4
1973	18.8	18.6	16.0	15.5	14.3	13.1	12.7	10.7	9.1	11.9	10.7	10.2	13.5
1974 2/	10.8	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.4	14.3	14.7	*17.6					
BEEF-STEER/CORN, Omaha 3/													
1968	22.6	22.9	23.5	22.8	22.8	23.5	24.0	25.4	26.6	25.2	24.6	24.3	24.0
1969	23.5	23.4	23.9	23.3	24.2	25.8	24.9	23.6	23.8	23.9	21.9	20.7	23.6
1970	21.2	20.1	18.5	19.7	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.3	21.6	22.6	26.4	28.0	22.2
1971	28.2	29.0	27.4	28.3	29.1	28.2	27.4	27.8	30.5	30.4	29.1	27.1	28.5
1972	27.1	24.9	24.6	26.8	27.6	30.2	29.5	24.9	20.7	20.6	19.6	19.0	24.6
1973	17.7	16.5	15.5	17.4	15.5	15.2	16.4	15.7	13.7	13.4	13.0	11.7	15.1
1974 2/	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.9	14.8	*17.5					
MILK/FEED, U.S. Basis 4/													
1968	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.80	1.76	1.73	1.69	1.65	1.61	1.65	1.70	1.80	1.74
1969	1.85	1.87	1.85	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.73	1.68	1.66	1.68	1.69	1.75	1.76
1970	1.79	1.81	1.78	1.72	1.70	1.67	1.63	1.60	1.57	1.61	1.66	1.76	1.69
1971	1.84	1.88	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.72	1.69	1.66	1.68	1.72	1.75	1.77
1972	1.77	1.75	1.64	1.59	1.57	1.52	1.51	1.40	1.26	1.35	1.26	1.51	1.51
1973	1.57	1.61	1.57	1.48	1.46	1.49	1.56	1.48	1.37	1.29	1.11	1.18	1.43
1974 2/	1.18	1.22	1.20	1.25	1.33	1.38	1.36						
EGG/FEED, U.S. Basis 5/													
1968	9.6	9.9	10.7	10.9	9.9	10.1	9.3	7.6	7.8	9.4	8.9	10.0	9.5
1969	10.1	12.3	13.5	13.0	11.4	10.2	8.4	7.3	7.4	8.6	7.9	9.0	9.9
1970	7.4	8.3	8.8	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.4
1971	6.9	7.2	8.2	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.7	7.1
1972	6.9	8.0	8.5	9.0	7.3	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	7.7
1973	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.7	7.3
1974 2/	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.6	6.5						
BROILER/FEED, U.S. Basis 6/													
1968	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3
1969	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0
1970	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8
1971	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.9
1972	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.2
1973	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6
1974 2/	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9						
TURKEY/FEED, U.S. Basis 7/													
1968	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7
1969	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.2
1970	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5
1971	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
1972	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.2
1973	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.8
1974 2/	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5						

1/ Number bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog liveweight. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers all grades sold out of first hands for slaughter and No. 2 Yellow corn. 4/ Pounds concentrate ration equal in value to one lb. whole milk. 5/ Number of lbs. of laying feed equal in value to one dozen eggs. 6/ Number of lbs. of broiler grower feed equal in value to one lb. broiler liveweight. 7/ Pounds of turkey grower feed equal in value to one lb. turkey liveweight. *Average through mid-May.

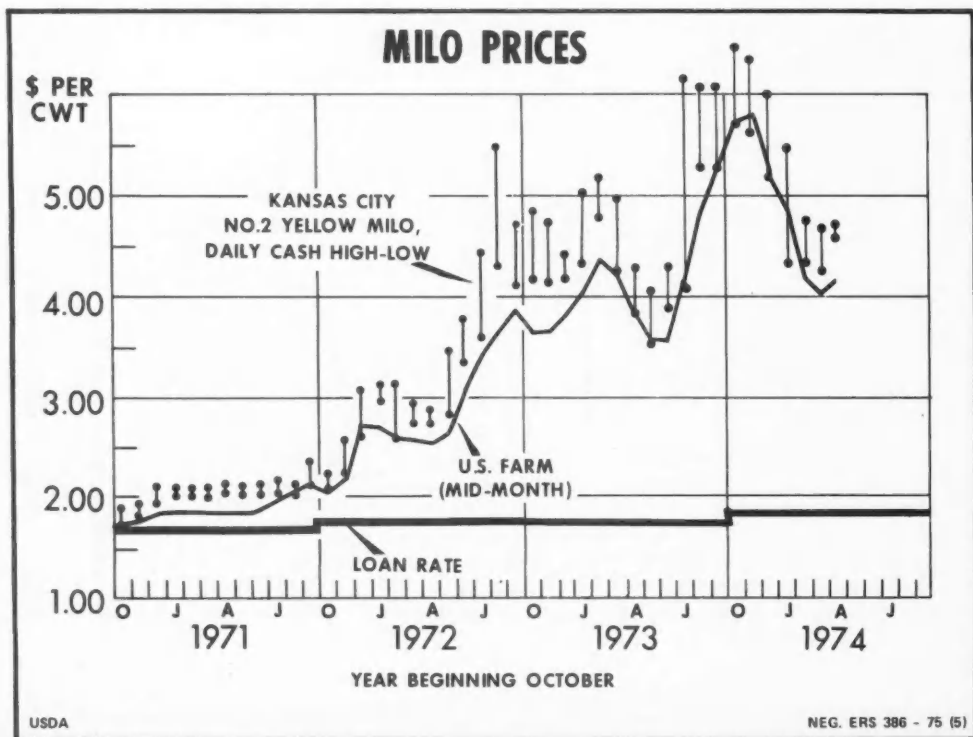
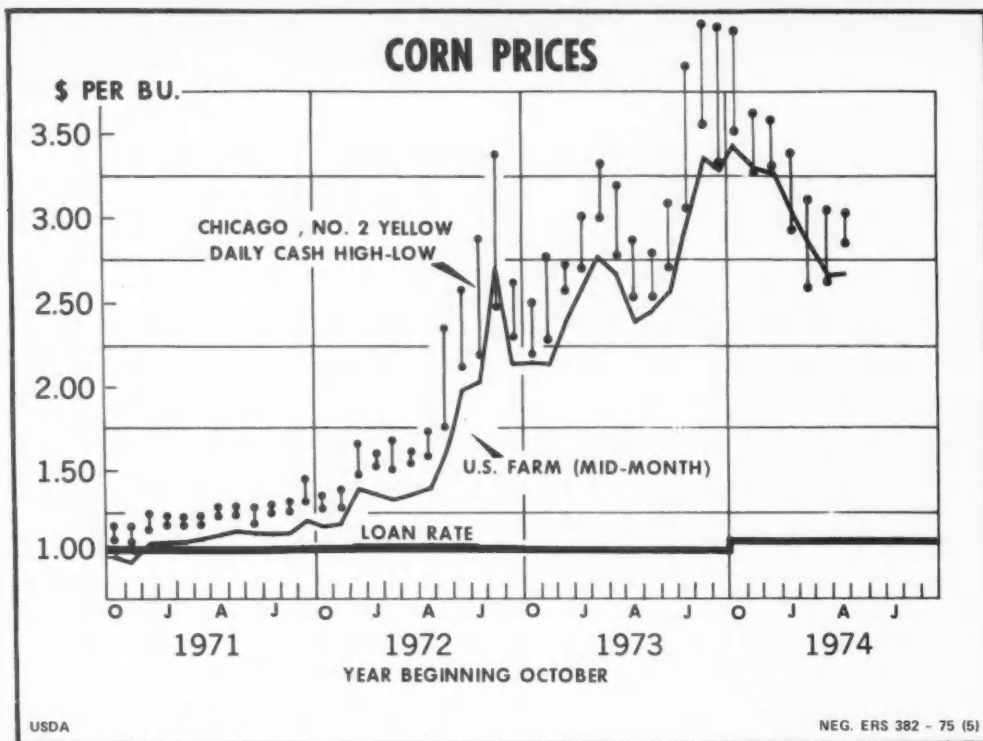
Table 23.--Corn: Chicago daily closing cash and December futures 1974/75, No. 2 yellow, Dcl. per bu. 1/

Date	December			January			February			March			April			May		
	Cash	Dec. 75 Futures	Date	Cash	Dec. 75 Futures	Date	Cash	Dec. 75 Futures	Date	Cash	Dec. 75 Futures	Date	Cash	Dec. 75 Futures	Date	Cash	Dec. 75 Futures	Date
2	3.52	3.25	1		Holiday	3	3.03	2.80	3	2.66	2.52	1	3.05	2.74	1	2.82	2.46	
3	3.60	3.28	2	3.38	2.94	4	3.08	2.84	4	2.67	2.48	2	3.02	2.71	2	2.86	2.47	
4	3.58	3.20	3	3.34	2.92	5	3.07	2.82	5	2.72	2.53	3	2.97	2.68	5	2.80	2.43	
5	3.61	3.21	6	3.42	2.97	6	3.08	2.82	6	2.85	2.59	4	3.02	2.71	6	2.79	2.49	
6	3.54	3.12	7	3.32	2.90	7	3.12	2.85	7	2.80	2.54	7	3.02	2.69	7	2.74	2.45	
9	3.50	3.06	8	3.30	2.88	10	3.08	2.81	10	2.82	2.54	8	3.01	2.72	8	2.77	2.44	
10	3.59	3.09	9	3.30	2.88	11	3.11	2.82	11	2.92	2.64	9	3.00	2.74	9	2.76	2.41	
11	3.60	3.10	10	3.34	2.91	12	3.10	2.80	12	3.00	2.66	10	2.90	2.64	12	2.80	2.45	
12	3.60	3.09	13	3.32	2.88	13	3.13	2.81	13	2.92	2.58	11	2.90	2.62	13	2.84	2.47	
13	3.58	3.05	14	3.32	2.87	14	3.12	2.81	14	2.88	2.55	14	2.89	2.59	14	2.81	2.47	
16	3.53	2.99	15	3.29	2.85	17		Holiday	17	2.92	2.57	15	2.85	2.56	15	2.77	2.44	
17	3.46	2.94	16	3.23	2.84	18	3.04	2.79	18	2.81	2.54	16	2.84	2.56	16	2.74	2.43	
18	3.45	2.98	17	3.02	2.74	19	2.89	2.68	19	2.92	2.56	17	2.92	2.61	19	2.79	2.49	
19	3.47	2.98	20	2.94	2.67	20	2.88	2.64	20	2.90	2.57	18	2.86	2.58	20			
20	3.45	2.97	21	3.06	2.76	21	2.82	2.61	21	2.99	2.66	21	2.87	2.58	21			
23	3.37	2.91	22	2.85	2.69	24	2.83	2.62	24	2.96	2.63	22	2.86	2.54				
24	3.33	2.90	23	3.04	2.79	25	2.74	2.60	25	2.94	2.65	23	2.88	2.56				
25		Holiday	24	3.11	2.84	26	2.74	2.56	26	3.08	2.73	24	2.92	2.61				
26	3.29	2.82	27	3.03	2.76	27	2.69	2.49	27	2.96	2.69	25	3.00	2.66				
27	3.34	2.86	28	3.06	2.81	28	2.60	2.67	28		Holiday	28	2.98	2.66				
30	3.28	2.85	29	3.10	2.87				31	3.01	2.74	29	2.92	2.58				
31	3.32	2.88	30	3.08	2.84							30	2.92	2.56				
			31	3.05	2.82													

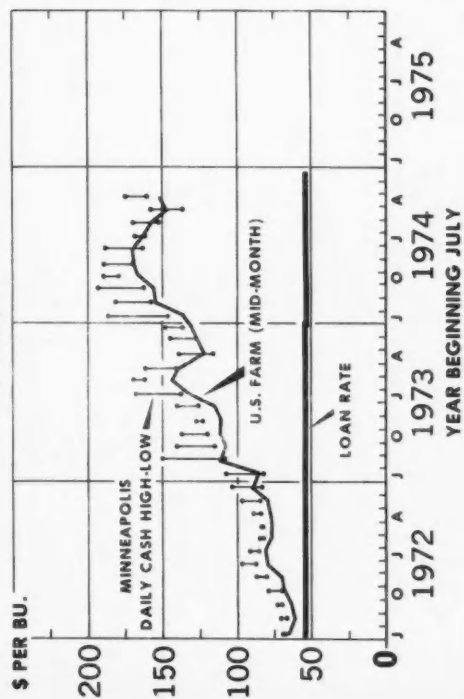
1/ Continued from February 1975 Feed Situation, FAS-256.

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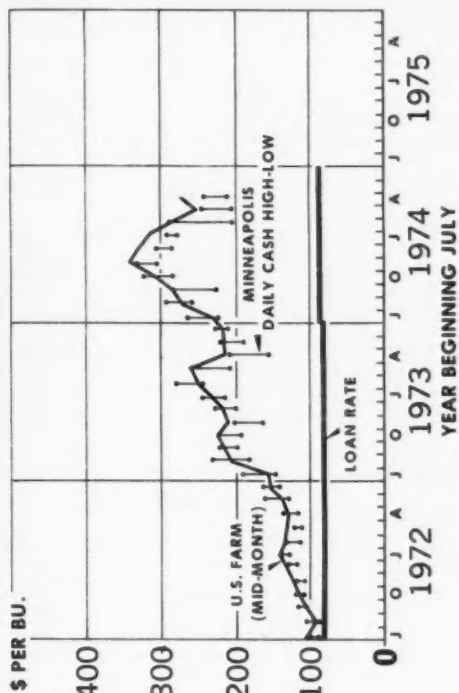
OAT PRICES



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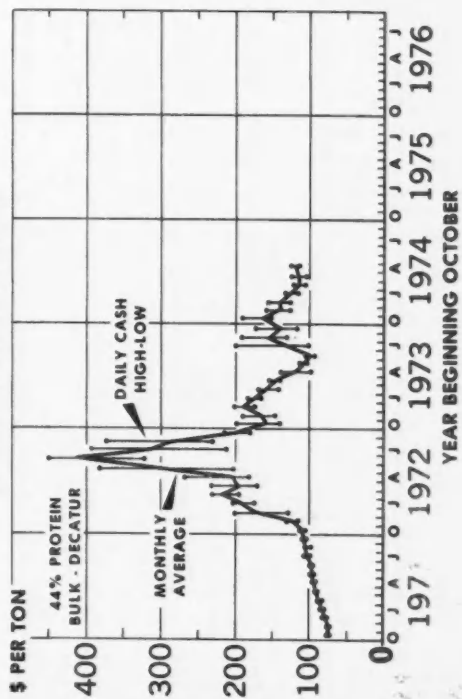
BARLEY PRICES



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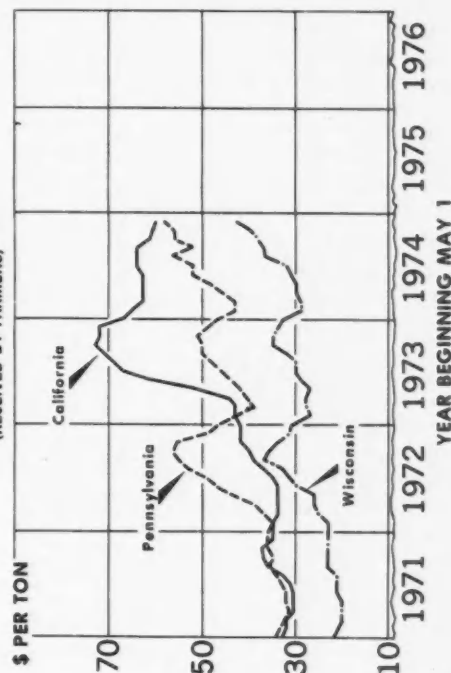
SOYBEAN MEAL PRICES



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ALFALFA HAY PRICES (RECEIVED BY FARMERS)



USDA

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There have been many changes in the *Feed Situation* since it was first published some 39 years ago. Improving Situation Reports so they reflect the best economic intelligence possible to the general public is a continuing USDA effort. We are asking for your ideas and suggestions on changes in the *Feed Situation* that would be helpful to you. We will try to incorporate as many of them as possible in future reports.

Sincerely,

Principal Contributors of the *Feed Situation*

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FdS-257

MAY 1975

NOTICE

Estimates of 1975 acreage planted and for harvest by farmers for several crops will be released by USDA June 30 instead of in July as in previous years. The new June acreage report will include state and national acreages of feed and food grains, oilseeds, hay and other crops. The July Crop Report to be issued July 10 will include production estimates for corn, wheat, barley, oats, and rye; the first estimates for 1975 crop sorghum and soybeans will be in the August 11 Crop Report.

